THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Pres.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,092—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890.

…NCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-0
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† BOKHARA	3041	500	P. W. Case	11th April
B.L. PEKIN	3929	600	P. Harris	18th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th ,,
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

PECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	24th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th April 1890.
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th April 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11, March 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
*a*MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals]

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 24th Feb. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	15th Apl. 90.

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.

Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 1, 1890.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

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FINLAY MUIR & CO.,
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Forbes Street, Bombay.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O, and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," "MAC-IVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

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LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 13th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahren Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, inforegoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 9th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA" 1,984 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	14th April,
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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raham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED by P. and O. andall Lines of Steamers FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION, and special attention given to the selection of berths.

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The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P and O Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing. Intending passengers should make early application.

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Matches, Oil, Acids, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

CONSIGNEES are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor, before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd April 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
11 8	6 8	ST. JULIEN MEDOC	11 8	6 8
		Light with good flavour		
11 8	6 8	BORDEAUX	11 8	6 8
		A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.		
14 8	8 8	PETIT MEDOC	14 8	8 8
		Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
18 0	11 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC	18 0	11 0
		Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
23 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE	23 0	12 0
		Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.		
29 0	16 0	CHATEAU LAROSE	29 0	16 0
		Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
35 0	18 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX	35 0	18 8
		Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

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WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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TIFFIN BASKETS.

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VARIOUS RAILWAY LAMPS,
THE GUARD'S LAMP,
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THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

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This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

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TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidenciesby the use of

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT,
RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS
AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys. thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

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The last named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

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FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.

FREE FROM MERCURY.

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QUININE BITTERS—In use amongst all classes.

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QUININE BITTERS—For pains in the back and chest.

QUININE BITTERS—For all cattarhs.

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QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth two Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Tasteless.

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DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Relieve headache.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third. Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

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The "Water Neosoter," the simplest apparatus for applying this new and powerful Disinfectant. One gallon of "Neosote Liquid" suffices for about 1,000 gallons of water.

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Much cheaper if taken in quantity.

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BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do. do.	10 ,, ,, do.	500
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INDIAN DIRECTORY, 1890.

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INFLUENZA OR MALARIA!

Ward off an attack from either of these by occasionally using

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

IT is the most powerful and valuable remedy for the cure of Fever, Ague, and Diseases arising from Biliary Derangement caused by

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Such as CHILL FEVER, DUMB AGUE, BILIOUS, REMITTENT or INTERMITTENT FEVERS, and other MALARIAL DISEASES.

A few doses give immediate Relief, and a full course is never known to fail in entirely curing the worst type of the Disease. It is used during the hot stage as well as after the Fever is subsided.

☞ It is the Specific also for INFLUENZA, worth trying at the present crisis.

Price per Bottle, 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8.

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F. S. MADON & CO.,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

A MARVELLOUS REMEDY!
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IF you mind to obtain immediate relief from this distressing and dangerous Disease, do not fail to try this Remedy. It is a prompt, positive, and unfailing Remedy for the cure of Chronic or Acute Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Looseness and Bowel-Complaints. When used according to directions it will give relief in two or three doses.

Price per Bottle, 2s., or Re. 1-4.

TO BE HAD AT ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, AND AT

F. S. MADON & COMPANY,
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COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.
ST. MARTIN'S

PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

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Generous Friendship, or The Happenings of a New England.
Her Title of Honor, by Holme Lee.
Kind Hearts, by Mrs. Firth.
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Little May's Friend, by Anni Whittem.
Lost in Cealon, by W. Dalton,
My Mother's Diamonds, by Maria J. Greer.
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Simplicity and Fascination, by Anne Beale.
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LAYS OF THE LAW—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great pots; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE

COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
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(Unless otherwise advertised).

The Rink is also open every Morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. for practice for Ladies and Gentlemen, Admission 8 annas. Skates Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,

CHILDRENS' MATINEE.

Children, under 12......Free. | Adults......Ans. 8.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING, Sessions from 7 to 10-30 a.m. will be Free Admission for Ladies. Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen as usual.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Ladies' Invitation Night, there will be a couple race, Lady and Gentleman, running together. Distance ¼ mile. Ladies can obtain Admission Tickets Free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.

On THURSDAY NIGHT, there will be a "One Skate Race," Distance 5 Laps, open to all Amateurs.

FRIDAY NIGHT, Session is set apart for the Royal Navy of the Station.

When there will be a one Mile Race, open to the Sailors only.

On SATURDAY NIGHT, there will be a 5 Mile Race, between two noted Amateurs.

LADIES INVITATION NIGHT on SATURDAY. TICKETS can be obtained on application to the Manager at the Rink office.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E.,
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NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having any claims on the Estate of the late CHARLES M. H. MERRIMAN, Lieut. Bombay Staff Corps, and Adjutant, Marine Battalion who died at Bombay, on the 2nd inst. should communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims will be entertained.

W. MERRIMAN
Colonel, R.E.

Colaba, 5th April, 1890.

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of STONE PAVEMENT in their Waree Bunder Godown situate at Port Trust Ground, up to 3 o'clock, Wednesday, the 9th Inst.

Rate per square foot, including all labour and Materials. Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS do not bind themselves to accept lowest or any other tender. For further particulars apply at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS Office. No. 21 Rampart Row.

3rd April 1890.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1888.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building Bombay, 31st March 1890.

PUBLIC MEETING.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1890.

To JOHN MARSHALL, Esq., J. P.,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DEAR SIR,—Please call a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY for the purpose of arranging to raise a SUITABLE MEMORIAL to commemorate the distinguished services of His Excellency the Right Honourable DONALD JAMES MACKAY LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E., as Governor of Bombay. The meeting to be held in the TOWN HALL on WEDNESDAY, the 9th April, 1890, at 5-15 p.m.

We are, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully.

Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.
A. F. Beaufort,
K. T. Telang.
P. M. Mehta.
R. M. Sayani.
D. Mackichan.
Javerilal Umiashunker.
A. M. Gubbay.
Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengali.
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit.
X. Castellio.
H. M. Phipson.
Goverdhundas Gokuldas Tejpal.
Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban.
W. S. S. Bisset.
Damodhur Tapidas.
Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Jamsetjee N. Tata.
J. H. Sleigh.
B. M. Malabari.
K. N. Bahadurjee.
K. M. Shroff.
Jehangir B. Murzban.
M. M. Bhownugree.
P. M. Jeejeebhoy.
Cursondas Vulubdas.
Dharamsy Soonderdas.
Lukhmidas Khimjee.
Ardesher P. Cama.
G. Cotton.
Kirparam M. Mehta.
Abdoola Meherally Dhurumsey.
E. M. Slater.
Vijbhookandas Atmaram.
V. A. Modak.
Dajee Abajee Khare.
Damodher Jairam Narayen.
Nagindas Toolsidas.
G. R. Kirloskar.
Hari Sitaram Dikshit.
Dinsha D. Davur.
Jaya Karadi Lingoo.
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit.
Grattan Geary.
Vurjeewandas Madhowdas.
Nowrosjee N. Wadia.
Budroodin Tyabjee.
H. W. Uloth.
Damodher Thakersey Mooljee.
R. Gilbert.
Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka.
Muncherjee N. Banajee.
L. R. W. Forrest.
Harkisondas Narotamdas.
Sorabjee Framjee Patel.
W. R. Macdonell.
Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya.
Amerudin Tyabjee.
Framjee Dinshaw Petit.
W. D. McKewan.
K. M. Heeramanek.
R. D. Setna.
Limjee N. Banajee.
R. N. Khory.
Cowasjee Hormusjee.
C. M. Cursetjee.
N. G. Chandawadker.
Goverdhundas Khatao.
Vundrawandas Purshotumdas.
Maneksha J. Talyarkhan.
T. J. Bennet.
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad.
J. C. Bergendahl.
J. De Gama.
J. Steven.
J. B. Lee.
Dhurumsey Morarjee Goculdas.
Shamrao Vittal.
Jairam Narayen.
Bhalchandra K. Bhatavdekar.
Wasoodew G. Bhandarkar.
Vishnoo K. Bhatavdekar.
Mahadeo P. Barve.

IN accordance with the above requisition, I hereby give notice that a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 9th April, 1890, at 5-15 p.m.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, 3rd April, 1890.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1890 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the Tenth day of April next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their rolls, records, indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 14th day of March, 1890.

JOHN MARSHALL,
Sheriff of Bombay.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ________ Day of ____________ 18 __

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. __________ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ____________________
Address ____________________
Occupation ____________________
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Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured ... es either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1881	£4,673,299	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672 040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

STIRLING AND CULBARD,

PROPRIETORS,
SUNGAL, RAMPUR TEA PLANTATIONS
KANGRA VALLEY.
AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84
GOLD MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
HORMUSJEE ADURJEE,
49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. iety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J.Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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FOR APRIL 1890.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 915
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,008	1,000	Nil.	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	9[illegible]
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	52[illegible]
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	41[illegible]
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50[illegible]
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	437½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	550	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	Rs. 15 Rs. 7½	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	60	185	Nil	45
ombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	6[illegible]
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	750
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	8[illegible]
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	130	Rs. 180	3,200
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	80[illegible]
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 ni
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	4[illegible]
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	[illegible]	100	Rs. 10	79
Napier Hotel Co	300	10	100	13 p.c.	7[illegible]
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	20[illegible]
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	2[illegible]
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2[illegible]	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	10[illegible]
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,090	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,22[illegible]
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	13[illegible]
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	80 230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	415
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	175
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	58
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	825
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	520
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,00	1,00	40	400xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	470
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	680
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	50	500	15	470
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	[illegible]00	1,000	1,000	50	86[illegible]
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	510
Jaffer Alli	600	50	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	225
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	560
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	615xd
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,800xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills 'Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,070
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	545
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	312½
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,300	1,000	1,000	40	525
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil.	3[illegible]0
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	677½
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10[illegible]	All	at 5 p.c	2,55[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarantd 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s ½ per bottle Wholesale oy the Anglo. American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lord Reay opens Bomanjee Eduljee Allbless Obstetric Hospital, 5-30 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, 5-30 p.m.
Evening Party to Lord and Lady Reay, Pedder Road, 9-30 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
Industrial Art Exhibition, School of Art, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Hbernia arrived yesterday from Cardiff.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 6th:—Arabia, (s), for Persian Gulf. Yesterday:—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvi, &c.; and Atrato (s), Karachi.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of March, 1890, was 3,889; daily average, 125; and total of new admissions, 1,749.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEPOSIT AND LOAN SOCIETY.—An adjourned general meeting of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society (Limited) will be held this afternoon, at 5-30.

BURGLARY AT BHOLESHWAR.—Choonilall Petambar, residing at Bholeshwar, reports that during Saturday night last his room was broken into, and gold and silver ornaments, to the value of Rs. 851 stolen from a box in the room.

LOST.—Ruttonjee Merwanjee, residing at Girgaum Road, reports having dropped from his pocket a pair of gold spectacles, valued at Rs. 40, on Sunday forenoon last, somewhere between his residence and the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

THE MAHARAJA OF LUNAWADA.—H. H. the Maharaja of Lunawada, accompanied by his Naib Dewan, Mr. Dayabhai, and thirty other followers, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and took up his residence at Cowasjee Jehangier Readymoney's bungalow, Malabar Hill.

JACK ASHORE.—Two sailors, John Reed and Daniel Collins, of the s. s. St. Dunstan, were yesterday charged before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Constable Nelmes, with having on Sunday night been drunk and disorderly. The accused, it appears, had found their way to Girgaum, near the Cheera Bazar. Here they hailed a passing tram-car, and instead of taking their seats, they set upon the driver of the car and the conductor, whom they struck and abused. Constable Nelmes appeared on the scene, and took Reed and Collins into custody. They were placed before his Worship yesterday, and pleading guilty to the charge, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, or in default to undergo five days' rigorous imprisonment.

RACES AT THE COLUMBIA RINK.—Three races came off at the Rink on Saturday night. There were three entries for the one-mile foot race. Pte. Long, (Band) 2nd Battalion Glo'ster Regiment, being left to himself on the tenth lap, was proclaimed winner, and was presented with the prize—a silver watch. The egg and spoon race caused a good deal of laughter. There were five entries. Mr. Cocks was the only one that retained the egg in the spoon during the five laps, and consequently won the prize—a pair of opera-glasses. One skate race of five laps was also run. There were three entries, Mr. Downing winning by half a lap. This prize was a pair of opera-glasses.

DANGEROUS USE OF FIRE-WORKS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Inspector Saunderson placed Mohdally Abdoolally, a Borah, before Mr. Richardson, charged with the offence of letting off fire-works on Saturday last without having previously obtained the permission of the Commissioner of Police, which had been notified in the local papers. Last Saturday, being a festive day for the Mussulmans, a large number of fire-works were let off on that night to celebrate the occasion, and while Inspector Saunderson was going his rounds he saw the accused throw a number of crackers from the window of a two-storied house in Sirang Street into the road below. Shortly after Mohdally sent down two lighted rockets, though he had been warned to the contrary. The rockets fell amongst a group of men sitting below. Upon this the accused was taken into custody, and being placed before his Worship he was informed that he had committed a serious offence, as there was always a considerable amount of danger connected with the letting off of fire-works in localities where the buildings are so close. The prisoner, pleading guilty to the charge, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Mahadoo Ramjee, having no fixed residence or employment, and a notorious thief, was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Stanford, on a charge of having in his possession a purse containing Rs. 5, which, it was supposed, he had fraudulently obtained possession of. From further enquiries it transpired that the accused had on the 29th of last month defrauded a youth named Govind Rama, of a gold earring, valued at Rs. 5-6, and one rupee in cash. This he obtained possession of by offering Govind an armlet, which he represented to be gold. The boy agreed to the exchange, but afterwards discovered that he had been duped in receiving the armlet which was of burnished brass. Since that time the accused Mahdoo has been nowhere to be seen. But on the night of the 5th the boy met Mahadoo near the Bori Bunder who, on being recognised, made down the Cruickshank Road. He was, however, arrested, being found concealed in a stable with the property mentioned above in his possession. His Worship convicted him and, being an old offender, was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE RAJ SAHEB OF DHRANGADRA.

YESTERDAY afternoon his Highness the Raj Saheb Sir Mansingjee, K.C.S.I., of Dhrangadra, arrived at the Grant Road railway station by a special train on a short visit to Bombay. A guard-of-honour, consisting of 50 men of the 4th Rifles, with band and colours, under a native officer, paraded outside the station; and a few sowars of his Excellency the Governor's Body-guard and a few of the Raja's own sowars were present to escort him to his residence here. Among those present at the station to meet his Highness were Mr. A. C. Logan, Under-Secretary to Government, and Mr. Y. M. Kelkar, Oriental Translator to Government, who formed a deputation to receive the Raja on behalf of the Bombay Government. Prince Samatsingjee of Palitana, who had made arrangements on the station platform for a fitting reception of the Raja; Messrs. Damodhar Thackersey Mooljee, Vuudravandas Purshotumdas, Amiroodin Tyebjee, Jehangir Rustomjee Mody, Khan Bahadoor Byramjee Dadabhoy, Ressaldar Major Roopsing, Native Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor; Khan Saheb Manecksha Dhunjeesha; Messrs. Dharamsey Soonderdas Moolji, Runchordas Vandravandas, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Jehangir B. Dadabhoy, Savaksha Dhunjeebhoy, Rustomjee C. Cooper, N. G. Chandawarkar, Luckhmidas Khimjee, Panalal Poonumchund, Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Kursondas Chubildas, Magaulal Bapubhoy, Dewan of Jamnagar, Pranlal Kahandas, Mr. O'Shea, private tutor to the Raja's children, &c. The special train reached Grant Road at 4-40 p.m., when his Highness and members of his suite were accommodated with seats on the platform, where Prince Samatsingjee introduced some of those present to his Highness. The Raja was accompanied to Bombay by his two sons, Mr. Narayen Balkrishna, Chief Judge, Mr. Manore Mahadev, Revenue Officer, Mr. Prabhashunker Makanjee, Private Secretary, and Dr. Darashah Hormusjee Barria, Medical Officer. After garlands and bouquets of flowers had been presented to the Raja, he left the station in a Government-house carriage, accompanied by the Government deputation, and escorted by the sowars, for "Kharras Hall," Breach Candy, his temporary residence in Bombay.

ACCORDING to private information from St. Petersburg, the authorities deemed it prudent not to punish Mdme. Tshebrikova severely for the letter she addressed to the Czar. The *Daily News* correspondent says:—She was examined by specialists in mental diseases and found sane, but disposed to fits of "exaltation," which caused her to do things she would not have done in her usual state of mind. As she has no political influence she need not, it is said, be considered guilty of high treason, and she will probably be ordered to live beyond the precincts of the capital under police supervision.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR HARRY PRENDERGAST.

THE *Baroda Watsal* says:—The popular General Sir Harry Prendergast, R.E., V. C., K. C. B., Agent to the Governor General and Viceroy of India, goes to England on three months' leave. When he took charge of the Baroda Residency, about fourteen months ago, his high reputation in Burma and Mysore had preceded him. His suavity of manners have endeared him to all in the City and Camp. His even-handed sense of justice has been the topic of conversation here. The veteran General is both a soldier and statesman of a high order. While zealously guarding the important interests committed to his charge, Sir Harry does not needlessly complicate matters by fussy and irritable correspondence and adopting offensive tone in his dealings with the Darbar. Indeed, if our information be correct, a high officer is said to have observed to a friend of his, that "It was a great pleasure to work with the sober-minded and civil General." Lady and Misses Prendergast, though the former has not been enjoying good health here, are Camp favorites, and as such much honored. We wish them all a good journey, a safe voyage, and a speedy return to Baroda in sound health. As almost a matter of right, Col. F. H. Jackson acts as *locum tenens*. As we have already before alluded to the sterling abilities of the Colonel, we do not refer to them here.

THE PROPOSED BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE UNIVERSITY.

The *Mahratta* says:—Our readers are aware that the Hon. Mr. Metha, taking the cue from the Chancellor's speech at the last Convocation, addressed a few days ago a letter to the Syndicate of the Bombay University, together with a memorandum on the question of appointment of boards of examiners, for the consideration of the learned body. A reply to this letter was sent by the Registrar conveying the unanimous opinion of the Syndicate that the change suggested by Mr. Metha was uncalled for. It is really a pity that this learned body should be least inclined to introduce measures which are not only not inconsistent with the rules and regulations of the University, but which are calculated to do good to the candidates as also improve the University examinations. Every fair-minded person who but takes any amount of interest in the University examinations will not fail to admit that there are defects and defects of a kind which without inconvenience or impropriety may be remedied to the advantage of the examinees. Moreover, the measure proposed is not unprecedented. The University of London, which is held as the standard, and on the lines of which all reforms in this University are generally carried, has, we hear, a system just like this. The sister University of Calcutta has a similar arrangement. It is only a few days since we read of the appointments of advisary and controlling boards for the several faculties. Our object in citing instances where the advisibility and importance of the proposed change is seen, is merely to bring to the notice of the Syndicate the necessity of reconsidering the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Metha. In the interest of the earnest hard working young students in the case of many of whom examination is a crux, we beg the learned executive body of our University to promptly introduce reforms when it is found expedient to do so and to take all possible means to make the University examinations more agreeable, less tormenting and yet not the less testing. We believe that nothing but good will accrue from accepting Mr. Metha's suggestion, and acting on this belief we urge the utility of accepting the suggestion not minding the aspersions a certain class of critics may throw on us, for we are prepared to treat them with the contempt they deserve.

THE DEWAN OF BARODA.

The *Baroda Watsal* announces in feeling terms the death of Shreemant Sobhagwati Sonabai Jotirao Baaskarao Wital, the youngest daughter of his Excellency Dewan Bahadur Laxumanrao Jagannathjee Vaidya, at the age of fifteen, and of her only infant son, seven months old.

THE RIVAL RAILWAY ROUTES TO YUNNAN.

THE discussion on the paper on the Northern Shan States and the proposed Burma-China railway lately read by Mr. W. William Sherriff before the Society of Arts is reported at length in the new number of the Society's *Journal*, and, says the *Manchester Guardian*, is well worth perusal.

The most interesting contribution to the discussion is the criticism of Mr. Sherriff's proposal by Mr. Holt Hallett, who, as the projector of the route from Maulmein *via* Siam to Ssumao on the Chinese frontier, must be regarded as a recognised authority on the subject. Mr. Hallett's remarks, however, relate mainly to the Chinese portion of Mr. Sherriff's route to the capital of Yunnan; in other words, the question he raises is, whether it is possible to find a feasible route to the interior of the Chinese province from Kunlon Ferry, the point where Mr. Sherriff's Shan railway would strike the Chinese frontier. Mr. Hallett complains that the native information on which Mr. Sherriff relies for this part of his case for a line from Mandalay across the Shan plateau is utterly worthless. It is not disputed that the natives have persistently asserted that from the vicinity of the route selected by Mr. Sherriff "there is an almost uninterrupted plain across to the city of Yunnan, and that this direct route to that important capital passes over no mountain passes whatever." But Mr. Hallett maintains that Mr. Colborne Baber has proved that in order to cross this "plain" with a railway half-a-dozen Mont Cenis tunnels and a few Menai bridges would be necessary and that the cost of such a line would therefore absolutely prohibit its construction as a commercial undertaking. Mr. Hallett, however, himself states that no European explorer has actually crossed the country eastward from Kunlon to the capital of Yunnan. North and south of the route has indeed been declared to be practically impassable. But mere inferences from such explorations are not absolutely conclusive as regards an intermediate route, however great the probability, and it must be remembered that Mr. Sherriff's information is based on the caravan men who actually take the route which he proposes, and that there is official evidence in favour of his contention that the Kunlon route is the best.

So far, it will be seen, the question is simply whether the route from Ssumao, Mr. Hallett's proposed point of junction with the Yunnan frontier, offers a better route through China than a yet unexplored route from Kunlon. If it does not, then, assuming other things to be equal, a direct railway from Mandalay through practically British territory would certainly appear to be preferable to a longer railway from Moulmein and Bangkok through Siam, for we are obviously more concerned with the development of Burma than of Siam. Now, Mr. Hallett, it is true, adversely criticises Mr. Sherriff's account of the lower part of the Shan plateau route as containing inaccuracies respecting altitudes of which a trained engineer would not have been guilty. He tells us that, according to the Government surveys, the aggregate of the ascents and descents on the short portion of Mr. Sherriff's route between Mandalay and the State of Theebaw alone would be 12,000 feet, instead of 5,450 feet, as indicated by Mr. Sherriff. But we must remember that Mr. Sherriff has been over the ground. Without being an engineer, a man may form a pretty good general idea as to the railway possibilites of a road over which he actually travels; and the latest report from the Government officers on the spot at least suggest that they are far from regarding Mr. Sherriff's proposal as a wild dream. Moreover, Mr. Hallett himself, though objecting to Mr. Sherriff's line to Kunlon as a route to Yunnan, observes in a later part of his speech that it "would undoubtedly be of great use in opening up the northern Shan States lying to the west of the Salween river and in increasing our trade with the Chinese Shan States between the Kunlon Ferry and the Chinese province of Yunnan;" and he adds that "it would likewise develop our trade with the mountainous region in the north-west of that province." For these reasons even Mr. Hallett "strongly advocated its construction." On the other hand, he points out that his own projected line would open up Siam with 10,000,000 inhabitants to British and British Indian enterprise from Burma.

Thus it would appear that both railways are worth constructing for the sake of the trade on this side the Chinese frontier, apart from the question of extension through China; and Mr. Hallett wound up his speech by declaring that there is no real conflict between them. This being the case, it is interesting to learn from the speech of the chairman of the meeting, Sir Charles Bernard, that he has been informed by the Chief Commissioner of Burma that a survey is being made along Mr. Sherriff's route, and most people will agree with him that it would be premature to express a decided opinion before the surveys are completed.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4

THE AMENDED AMERICAN SILVER BILL.

THE full text of the new Silver Bill, which has been reported by the United States Senate Committee on Finance, is now before us. The measure is intended as a substitute for the bill submitted by Mr. Windom, the Secretary to the Treasury. It is a remarkable proposal, and should it become law, can scarcely fail to have a wide influence on the monetary conditions of the world. Meanwhile, its adoption by the Senate Committee is a significant indication of the strength of the sentiment in favour of silver in the United States. It will be remembered that Mr. Windom's scheme seemed almost equivalent to the opening of the American mints to the free coinage of silver. The metal was to be received freely "on deposit," and against it full legal tender notes, representing the value of the silver at the market price of the day, were to be issued. Such notes would have had currency precisely as all other lawful money of the United States, and they were to be redeemable, at the option of the Treasury, either in gold or in precisely that quantity of silver which represented their full dollar value at the market price of silver on the day of redemption. Thus if in the interval silver bullion rose in price, the Government under such a scheme would make a profit, as it would be able to redeem with less silver than it had received; if, on the other hand, the price weakened, the Government would lose, as it would have to return more silver than it had received. It was obvious that Mr. Windom expected that the effect of such a measure would be to permanently raise the value of silver until it stood at par with the face value of the coined silver dollar. An objection urged against the proposal was that it would cause a large importation of uncoined-silver from other parts of the world, which might seriously embarrass the American Treasury, and the American bimetallists themselves opposed it on the ground that it would retard the international adoption of bimetallism, and thus prevent the expected advantages of that system from being experienced while endangering the American monetary position. But there is reason to think that the real ground of dissatisfaction was the feeling that it did not really guarantee an effective addition to the currency of the country. The new Senate bill abandons the mere deposit principle and simply enlarges the provisions of the existing Bland Act. Instead of being permitted to restrict his purchases of silver for coinage to a minimum of 2,000,000 dollars per month, the Secretary is instructed to purchase silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 dollars per month. The silver is to be purchased at the market price up to the limit of the par value of the metal contained in the silver dollar; that is to say, not more than one dollar is to be given for 371¼ grains of pure silver. The bill also sanctions the purchase of gold bullion at any price not exceeding one dollar for 23·022 grains of pure gold. It may be pointed out that these maximum limits represent the legal ratio at which the two metals are coined in the Union. The bullion purchased, whether gold or silver, is to be paid for in Treasury notes of denominations not less than one dollar or more than 1,000 dollars, which are to be redeemable on demand in "lawful money" of the United States; and the notes are to be receivable for Customs, taxes, and all public dues. The Secretary of the Treasury will not be compelled to coin all the silver and gold purchased, but only such portion "as may be necessary to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes," and the notes are to be cancelled on redemption, on a condition which means that the currency is not to be inflated by the issue of notes not strictly represented by the precious metals.

It is believed that this bill will pass, and therefore it is important to consider its meaning and probable effect. Undoubtedly, at the first glance it looks dangerous, and this view of it has been well expressed in one of the American papers by a reference to it as a bill for "warehousing silver." For it must be remembered that though under it the Secretary of the Treasury might buy as much or as little gold as he pleased or could get, he would be compelled, year in and year out, to go on adding a fixed quantity of silver, if not to the actual currency, at all events to the reserve against which currency is issued. According to the bill, he must buy 54,000,000 dollars' worth of silver every year, even if there were no silver in the country to be bought, the only condition, apparently, which would relieve him from the illegality of not purchasing this amount being a rise in the price of the metal above the par value of the silver dollar. Now, at the average market price of silver in 1888 (the latest American mint statistics are for that year) the entire product of the American mines was only worth 43,000,000 dollars, and therefore was insufficient to meet the requirement of the bill. Of course, as the price of silver rose a continually smaller quantity would suffice, as the bill specifies the value, not the number of ounces, to be bought. But, even estimated at the full par value of the silver dollar, the silver output of the United States is less than 60,000,000 dollars. Making allowance for the American consumption in the arts, it would appear, then, that even at that price the American output would be barely sufficient to meet the coinage requirements. It must not be forgotten, however, that if that price were attained silver dollars might be melted without loss to supply the demand for the arts. If the bill becomes law, therefore, the United States are likely to cease exporting silver, unless they export dollars, and such exports could only follow an advance in the price of silver throughout the world to the American par price. Will silver be exported to the States? This is regarded as one of the elements of danger, as possibly implying a drain of gold from the States and the consequent depreciation of the silver dollar. The other element of danger is the constant accumulation of currency in the Union. But it is easy to take an exaggerated view of these possibilities if preconceived opinions rather than facts are allowed to influence the judgment. The coined silver of the Latin Union would not in any case go to the States, for its par currency value is higher than the American par value. And it is not easy to see how, with a scarcity of silver in the East, the metal would be returned from Asia. India, China, and Japan are alike crying out for more silver. As for the accumulation of currency in the United States, it must be remembered that the constant reduction of the debt is withdrawing the basis of the national bank circulation, originally authorised for war purposes. The Treasury notes against silver and gold seem, therefore, destined merely to take the place of the bank-notes resting on Government bonds which are in process of redemption. And this really seems to be the consideration at the bottom of the American advocacy of silver. A great deal too much has been said about the interests of the American mineowners. It is incredible that the shrewd American people can be swayed merely by the wishes of a handful of silver kings. The truth seems to be that they are profoundly unwilling that the development of the country and the distribution of its wealth should be checked, as the development and trade of India are notoriously being checked, by an insufficiently supply of "hard money."—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE Duke of Cambridge, who stopped in Paris on his way to London from the Riviera, called, on Monday, 17th ult., on his old friend and Crimean brother-in-arms Marshal Canrobert. The Marshal, who since his wife's death has lost his old Gascon spirit and gaiety, was charmed at the visit. A Paris correspondent says that in speaking of the circumstances under which it was paid, he said that he could not help feeling that death on the heights of the Alma would have been preferable to such bereavement as has been his own and the Duke of Cambridge's lot.

AN account received from Tomsk describes the state of the Siberian prisons as something fearful, and gives the following figures, which speak for themselves. Tomsk, the seat of the only university in Siberia, is at the same time the central depot of exiles. It possesses a prison which can accommodate 765 men, reckoning for each one 4 8 cubic feet of air. There is space for 490 healthy persons and 275 sick ones, but the number of exiles who arrived in Tomsk in 1886 was 16,184, of whom only 14,866 were transported further. In 1887 there arrived 14,277; and in 1888, 15,014; and in 1889, up to September, over 12,000—of whom 13,522, 14,239, and 11,000 respectively were taken to the interior. In 1886 the average daily number of prisoners was at least 1,313; in 1887, 1,120; in 1888, 1,380. In some weeks these numbers increased in 1886 to 2,955, in 1887 to 2,75[illegible]; and in 1888 even to 3,020 men. Among these the daily average on the sick list was, in 1886, 394; in 1887, 512 (not less than 45·7 per cent.); and in 1888, 396, the majority suffering from typhoid fever. The official report says in a few words that, for want of room, hundreds of beds with patients suffering from serious maladies were placed in the open air, whilst the temperature was only six degrees Reaumur (45½ Fahrenheit). The mortality was, of course, enormous. Between 360 and 400 exiles are buried yearly from the Tomsk prison.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 7.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi ...	29·948	+ ·033	+ ·149	S S E	2	84·2	104·0	73·1	+2·5	20	5	...	0·92	—1·90
Agra ...	29·947	+ ·065	+ ·115	S W	3	80·1	104·5	71·4	+0·9	30	1	...	0·52	—0·55a
Allahabad ...	29·909	+ ·021	+ ·097	E	3	81·3	104.9	66·6	—2·6	37	2	...	0·15	—1·64a
Jhansi ...	29·916	+ ·045	+ ·100	S S W	3	86·6	106·5	74·9	+1·7	23	2	...	0·53	—0·88a
Jacobabad ...	29·872	+ ·120	+ ·067	Calm	3	80·7	96·0	68·8	+1·3	44	3	0·03	0·05	—0·66
Karachi ...	29·909	+ ·034	+ ·033	W N W	15	76·4	87·6	70·9	+0·3	85	8	...	0·04	—1·97a
Ajmere ...	29·935	× ·038	+ ·110	N E	4	81·9	100·8	75·5	+8·7	26	2	...	0·15	—1·65a
Deesa ...	29·938	× ·044	+ ·061	W N W	9	76·7	102·9	71·8	+2·4	50	4	...	0·01	—0·42a
Rajkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch ...	29·966	+ ·099	+ ·105	N E	10	81·6	103·5	72·6	+3·5	23	7	..	...	—0·66a
Indore ...	29·928	+ ·060	+ ·065	Calm	2	81·7	102·9	68·0	+1·1	30	5	...	...	—1·00a
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	29·946	+ ·008	+ ·086	E S E	2	79·8	102·5	67·7	—0·5	29	3	...	0·57	—0·92a
Hoshangabad ...	29·935	+ ·017	× ·063	E N E	4	83·9	106·0	76·2	+5·7	26	6	...	0·31	—1·47b
Khandwa ...	29·903	+ ·034	× ·054	W	4	88·8	108·2	71·2	...	23	1	...	0·08	—1·31c
Raipur ...	29·901	× ·013	+ ·078	W S W	5	85·5	104·9	77·6	+3·0	34	1	...	0·08	—2·13b
Nagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	29·902	× ·026	+ ·048	W	6	86·0	108·6	81·3	+10·4	34	10	...	0·17	—1·79d
Surat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malegaon ...	29·930	× ·009	+ ·053	W N W	5	87·0	104·3	75·6	+7·1	47	8	...	...	—1·54
Bombay ...	29·966	+ ·027	+ ·059	N W	11	80·2	87·2	77·9	+1·6	81	10	...	...	—0·87a
Poona ...	29·971	× ·031	× ·069	Calm	9	79·2	103·3	77·3	+10·1	52	10	...	...	—1·92
Sholapur ...	29·931	× ·021	× ·080	E S E	13	87·7	105·7	77·9	+4·0	30	...	...	0·27	—1·69a
Ratnagiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgaum ...	29·930	× ·007	× ·048	N W	3	78·3	93·8	64·8	—2·0	48	...	0·07	0·58	—[illegible]·16f
Goa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karwar ...	29·932	× ·004	× ·022	W	2	81·6	89·3	78·2	+1·1	80	2	...	...	—3.15a
Mangalore ...	29·963	× ·006	× ·045	E	2	82·2	90·3	77·4	—1·6	69	...	...	3·79	+0·11a
Calicut ...	29·957	+ ·029	× ·032	S S E	9	82·2	91·3	78·5	...	80	9	...	6·19	—1·85a
Cochin ...	29·982	+ ·022	× ·065	Calm	...	79·9	93·2	74·6	—3·4	85	10	0·69	10·30	—2·68e
Bangalore ...	30·013	+ ·041	× ·051	S E	4	73·5	91·3	67·0	—1·2	72	...	...	2.30	—2·98b
Secunderabad .	29·990	+ ·049	+ ·072	E N E	5	76·5	100·3	70·8	—2·3	65	...	...	0·81	—1·88b
Masulipatam ...	29·978	+ ·032	+ ·085	S	3	82·2	93·7	74·1	—1·7	82	3	...	4·02	—4·65
Bellary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	29·963	+ ·026	...	E N E	...	83·3	102·2	77·4	...	65	...	...	3·74	—3·33b
Madras ...	29·972	+ ·007	+ ·061	Calm	11	86·3	87·3	79·0	+2·9	73	1	...	15·57	—[illegible]·33
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	29·975	+ ·023	+ ·060	E N E	6	82·2	100·7	78·7	+1·8	77	7	...	6·10	—5·79a
Negapatam ...	29·969	+ ·026	+ ·064	W N W	5	84·4	92·0	77·7	—0·7	75	6	...	18·98	—14·38f
Colombo ...	29·975	+ ·010	+ ·053	S S W	8	84.0	88·5	74·5	...	73	7	00·5	27·60	—4·94a

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S Strong, H = Heavy.
a Fine weather with passing clouds. b Fine clear weather. c Hot wind. d Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. e Thunder and lightning at distance. f Passing showers during day

SUMMARY.—The barometer has risen over the whole country. The rise has been rapid at Jacobabad and Neemuch, brisk at Agra and in the Central Provinces, and slight to moderate elsewhere. Readings are generally high in the south of the Peninsula and low in Sind. The rapid rise of pressure at Jacobabad to-day shows that the large depression noticed in yesterday's report to the northwards of that station is gradually filling up. The barometer is above the mean of the season everywhere, the excess being large in the Punjab and North-West Provinces and also in Rajputana and, locally at Neemuch. Winds are south-westerly at Agra Jhansi, Raipur and Colombo, westerly or north-westerly at Karachi, Malegaon, Bombay and Bellary, and north-esterly to south-easterly elsewhere. Wind velocities have been above the average at Karachi, Sholapur and Madras and generally below it elsewhere. The velocity at 8 A.M. this morning was 12 miles an hour at Khandwa and 10 miles at Sholpur, Karwar and Calicut. The maximum temperature is 7° above the mean of the season at Delhi and 6° at Jhansi, Neemuch and Khandwa; elsewhere the changes have been small. The highest maximum readings were 109° at Akola and 108° at Khandwa. Nights are very hot at Poona Akola and Ajmere. The lowest reading, last night, was 65° at Belgaum. Humidity has increased in many places and skies are overcast at Akola, Bombay, Poona and Cochin, and partially cloudy generally over the rest of the country. Rainfall amounting to 69 cents is reported from Cochin and light showers have fallen at Colombo, Belgaum and Jacobabad. Weather is slightly disturbed in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast and rain is likely.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Italian steamer Bormida, 1,499 tons, Captain E De Negri, will sail to-day for China, with a general cargo, and 5 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Atrato, 2,055 tons, Captain J R Gordon, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo, Mr David Pinkerney, and Mr Henry Pinkerney, as cabin passengers.

THE steam-ship Hibernia, 1,557 tons, Captain W E McDowell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, via Malta and Port Said, with 2,822 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Lady Palmer, 1,801 tons, Captain A R Smith, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hull with 3,543 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Gass and Co.

THE steam-ship Peveril, 1,974 tons, Captain Jas Walters, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Batoum, via Karachi, with 55,588 cases of petroleum. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Volkart Brothers.

THE Hall Line steam-ship Worsley Hall, 2,172 tons, Captain J L Black, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with 4,047 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Dublin	2150	Swan	A	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Sculptor	850	Cronin	C	B & P S N Co
" Atrato	20[illegible]8	Gordon	F	F Muir & Co
" Elton	1709	Campbell	K	J Mackintosh & Co
" La Bourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	M Maritines & Co
" Tanjore	11[illegible]2	Raffin	P	H Cassim.
" St. Dunston.	1414	Ogilvie	Q	K. Nixon & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Rohilla	2174	M. de Horne.	1	P & O Co.
" Britannia	1991	Brown	2	W & A Graham & Co
" Bormida	1499	DeNegris	3	F Bozzoni
" Oriental	2[illegible]11	Stewart	4	[illegible] & O S N Co
" Lombardy	1570	Langbourne.	5	P & O Co
" Kt Errant	2240	Matthews	6	K Nixon & Co
" Sapphire	13[illegible]	Robertson	8	J. Mackintosh & Co
" Lichfield	1462	Massaue	9	...
" Inch Arran.	1843	Macdonald	10	K Nixon & Co.
" Heimburg	1139	Wieting	16	Glade & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
7	Hibernia (s)	McDowell	Cardiff, March 8.

DEPARTURE.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
6	Arabia (s)	Simpson	Persian Gulf.
7	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi, &c.
	Atrato (s)	Gordon	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lady Palmer, for Antwerp.
" Karagola, for Katyawar Coast and Karachi.
" China, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Nevasa, for Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Bormida, Captain DeNegri, obtained her port clearance yesterday for China.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—13 hogsheads stout, The Bombay Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron s—3 hogsheads portwine, D Dadabhoy.

Lycia s—90 drums turpentine, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 110 drums soft soap, &c., M A Hoosen; 50 barrels disinfecting powder, Esmail Hoosan.

FROM LONDON.

Liscard s—300 packages gunpowder, Heptoola S Adam and Co; 4 cases caps &c., Treacher and Co; 25 drums turpentine, C Mooljee and Co.

Kerbeila s—5 cases medicine, Rogers and Co.

Kangra s—125 drums turpentine, C Mooljee and Co; 25 drums turpentine, A M Hassonally; 25 cases playing cards, K Ebramjee; 7 packages medicine, J Visram and Co; 5 bales strawboards, R M Chisgar and Co; 50 drums turpentine C Julallbhoy and Co; 8 cases camphor, &c., S Hiptoola.

Satlej s—2 cases printing paper, The Bombay Tract and Book Society; 25 cases alizarine dye, Volkart Bros.

Thames s—100 cases brandy, D Cowasjee; 21 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co.

Hongkong s—30 cases beer, W M Bell and Co.

Sandfield s—3 cases soap, D Cowasjee; 20 cases polished plateglass, S Lilladhur; 8 cases aniline-dye, C Ramjee.

Peninsular s—11 cases cherry brandy, Phipson and Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—15 cases varnish, T M Tazkhanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—5 cases medicine, H Mooljee and Co; 25 cases papers, E E Latio.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lycia s—53 cases wine, Glade and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Clan Graham s—100 cases brandy, Pestonjee Cowasjee Shroff.

Thames s—51 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Thames s—75 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.

FROM BREMEN.

Hongkong s—25 cases beer, Wm. Bell and Co.

FROM BATOUM.

Amena s—10,000 cases kerocene oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

FROM NEW YORK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—20,000 cases kerocene oil, J Peerbhoy and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sapphire s—100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 272 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 300 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 109 bales cotton, D Dhurumsee; 200 bales cotton, H E H Vaideena; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 22 bales wool, D Nagjee; 1,900 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 201 cwt oil coke, H Dossa; 400 bales gunnyrags, R Luckmeedass.

Werneth Hall s—2,002 cwt myrabollams, T Gokaldass; 975 cwt myrabollams, Veerjee Husaraj.

Britannia s—1,500 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Macgregor s—97 bales twist waste, J Dwarkadass; 26 bales wool, J M Tainsh and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 240 cwt coiryarn, R Khetsee.

City of Dublin s—1,000 bales cotton, Thos H Moore Co; 400 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

St Dunstan s—900 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 771 cwts myrabollams, T Gokaldass.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hamburg s—72 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 505 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Heimburg s—450 cwts wheat, A Blaschcck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Errant s—100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 700 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 5,002 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, T Nanjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inch Arran s—400 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.

Elton s—400 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,002 cwts linseed, and 8,004 cwts rapeseed, J C Bushby and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 11,[illegible]05 cwts groundnuts, Beyts Craig and Co; 6,003 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Britannia s—2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—3,510 cwts groundnuts, Tod Durant and Co; 4,000½ cwts groundnuts, E Spinner and Co; 3,999 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co.

Kt of St John s—2,970 cwts teelseed and 2,970 cwts linseed, J. Fachiri; 2,000 cwts lineed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,125 cwts gingelly seed, and 2,449½ cwts groundnuts, F L Botlibai and Co; 40 bales aloes fibre, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Strathmore s—1,265 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Strathmore s—510 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 420 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s—650 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 200 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 950 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—72 cwts sandlewood, R Canjee; 30 cwts selarus, E L Moolchand.

Rohilla s—25 bales twist, Silas E Sasscon; 50½ cwts raisin, M Hajee Esac Ellias; 50 bales twist Tata and Co.; 60 bales twist, P F Talati; 145 lbs stones, C Jamsetjee; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.; 27 chests opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rohilla s—100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.; 250 bales twist, K M Heeramanack and Co.; 40 bales twist, Tata and Co.; 30 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

WANTED —Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES, 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods, one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplemaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under Europear management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITER (Remington's) wishes employment in a Shipping or Mercantile firm, has had several years' practical experience, good reference. Apply "O.," care of this paper.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES, of good Coventry make. Latest Patterns and Styles, GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Persian Grey CHARGER, up to weight, about 14-1½. Price Rs. 300. Apply, F. A. D., care of this paper,

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. Jardine's valuable Furniture by Wimbridge, piano, horses, carriages, &c., at the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

RECEIVED by last Mail, Tunes for Phœnix Giant Aristons, Aristons, Celestinas, Aurephones, and to Euphoniums. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

BONAFIDE SALE of handsome Japanese Ware, landed ex s, s. Venetia, at CRAWFORD and Co.'s Rooms, to-day, at 2 p.m.

FOR SALE.—An English-built VICTORIA and a handsome Bay Arab HORSE, with a set of English harness. Apply to Rev. J. M. MACDONALD, Church Mision House, Girgaum.

FOR SALE.—Lease and furniture of a TEN ROOMED HOUSE in Mayfair, or can be rented furnished by the year. Further particulars from Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

TIN TRUNKS.—Our New Stock of Best Steel Cabin Berth Trunks, by Perry and Sons, just to hand. All with double keys. Best Lock. Cheapest Price. SHROFF BOTHERS.

FOR SALE.—A Dark Bay Arab horse, goes in harness or saddle, very showy and fast. Price Rs.450.—Open to an offer. Apply Messrs. Sydney, Carleton and Co., 4, Medows Street, Fort, 221, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

ARE you a martyr to Dyspepsia or Hysteria? If so, use a bottle of Motivala's Dinner Pills, which only costs *six annas*, and you will be surprised at the immense good which they will do you. For certificates of cures, apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our OFFICE to No. 3 Elphinstone Circle, Corner of Apollo Street. ERNSTHAUSEN & Co.,

NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION by a Trained ENGLISH NURSE, has had nine years' experience in hospitals in England. Apply to Revd. G. MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana.

A ROAMER TRICYCLE.—Cost new Rs. 330 2 months ago—Owner going home, will part with it for Rs 275. Also a second-hand TANDUM, Cost new £45 offered for Rs. 300 net. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co, Ld., Bombay.

TO LET from April 1st, excellent SUITE of ROOMS on Colaba Causeway. Apply Mr. HASUM MIA AHMED, or Tenant, second floor, No. 6, Colaba Causeway.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built near Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bright Airy rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE.—A BAMBOO CART, almost new, by Simpson of Madras, suitable for a big Waler. Apply—D. D. S., care of this Paper.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description. Can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Meadow Street.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispensable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED a large assortment plain and small CHECK Zephyrs at 7 annas per yard.—ANANDRAO NARAYAN, No. 5 Hornby Road.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGE MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2 : Postage, 4 Annas.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all others Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

NOW OPEN
INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.
SCHOOL OF ART
From 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Admission .... Annas 8.
Season Ticket .... Rupees 2.
Members of the Bombay Art Society FREE.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.
and can be supplied at the same price.
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD.
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS.
18, MARINE STREET. BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WRIST WATCHES.
Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.
Oxydized Steel ......from Rs. 25
Silver .... „ Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver...... „ Rs. 40
14ct. Gold .... „ Rs, 55
18ct. Gold .... „ Rs. 59
Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.
Performance and Durability Guaranteed
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches
be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover,
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SALE OF BROCADED CHINA SILK.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th Instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, in Medow Street, No. 21, the undermentioned cases :—

On account and at the risk of Ramdial Bensidher—
L D—189, 248, 307, 260, 281, 249, 198, 306.
8 cases brocaded China silk of different colours and pattern.

Terms.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the cases should be removed within the next day.

On account and at the risk of the underwriter.—
Per s. s. "Hongkong"
R. H—No. 2213—1 case Mouldings.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th April, 1890. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF TEA, CIGARS, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th Instant, at 3 p.m, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tea shop, near Jackeria Musjid, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq, Official Assignee, H. C. and in *re* Khoja Lalljee Dewraz, formerly traded in his own name as a Glass-ware Merchant and latterly as a Tea Merchant, an insolvent, consisting a quantity of tea of sorts, cigars, cheroots, boxes, &c.

SALE of Commissariat Stores, a very large quantity of new double Gunny, (Khuripat,) Cotton Carpets, &c.

Under instructions from C.A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1886, Suleeman Lucka vs. Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Thursday, the 10th Instant, at 1 p.m., in the Godowns in the Military Store Lane, Fort, (near the Shipping Office) the same comprising a very large quantity of new double Gunny (Khuripat); Cotton Carpets, Blankets, Kamli, old Gunny, convas, wooden Horses, &c, will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 8th April, 1890.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE OF CUTLERY, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED-WARE.

Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Auction, to the highest bidders, at their Auction Rooms, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 9th April, at 2 p.m., the Mess Property of the Ward Room of H. M. S, Sphinx, comprising Cutglass table service, Decanters, Cutlery, Plated-wares, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast services, table Lamps and Spring Candlesticks, Hermetically sealed Provisions, Cooking and other utensils, Linen table cloths, Napkins, &c. Also on another account, sundry pieces of wearing apparel, Boots and Shoes, large glass Jars with stoppers, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND APPROPRIATE FITTINGS.

Messrs. SHERIFF Son & Co. are instructed to sell by Auction on THURSDAY, the 10th April, at 2 p.m., the whole of the neatly furnished household property on the upper-most flat of the premises facing the Registrar's office, High Court, the property of Mr. J. Goldsworthy, leaving for England.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, April 8, 1890. Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

THE London, Liverpool, and Manchester markets have been closed since Thursday evening for the Easter holidays, and we have no fresh news to chronicle therefrom; but Reuter's New York message of Saturday's date, which was not to hand when our last report was written, has since been received, and we are enabled to complete our weekly comparative statement of the movement of cotton in America, say—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts at U. S. Ports	37,000	45,000	37,000
„ exports to U. K.	47,000	51,000	40,000
„ „ Continent	38,000	32,000	27,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept 1889	5,571,000	5,240,000	5,131,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,531,000	2,371,000	2,316,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,919,000	1,688,000	1,532,000
„ Stock in the Ports	338,000	519,000	615,000

The excess in Receipts at the Ports this season is thus 331,000 bales compared with last year's arrivals, and 440,000 bales as against those for 1888. The Cotton in sight was 6,930,000 bales, against 6,810,000 bales visible on the previous Friday. The price of ready Mid.-Uplands was unchanged in New York on Saturday; but July Futures were 3 points higher at 11·54. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales, compared with 8,000 bales last year, and 5,000 bales the year before.

Here, the Banks and Stock, Share, and Freight Markets have remained closed to-day; and though the Produce Markets have been open, little actual business has transpired except in Seeds.

In COTTON the feeling has become dull, and the day's purchases again sum up under 1,000 bales, consisting principally of Bengals, at Rs. 183; Julgaum, at Rs. 193-7; and Veraval, at Rs. 195-205; but including a little Dhulia, at Rs. 188; and Pachora, at Rs. 189, per candy. Prices generally are quoted as before.

WHEAT has been steady; but there has not been much enquiry from shippers, and only a moderate business has been done, prices being quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been in request for export, and considerable purchases have been reported, the market having closed firm, but without quotable change in rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Friday and Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	16,288	bales.
Wheat	36,522	cwts.
Linseed	35,300	„
Rapeseed	17,962	„
Gingelly	6,749	„
Poppyseed	5,249	„
Groundnuts	5,529	„
Castor seed	2,306	„

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 7th April 1890.

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	7	1	18	...	26
Suez	7	2	...	...	39

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 7th April 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	21	...	4
„ Kurrachee	...	12	...	3
„ Madras	...	30	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, APRIL 6.
10 p.m. ... ... 79·5
MONDAY, APRIL 7.
6 a.m. ... ... 79·3
10 a.m. ... ... 82·0
2 p.m. ... ... 84·4
4 p.m. ... ... 83·7

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 4.

Ellis, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, station leave from Kamptee.

Garden, Surgn-Major, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Jhansi.

APRIL 6.

Kreyer, Capt, Bo, 16th Bo Infy, on duty, from Kamptee.

Hudson, Lieut, Bengl, 5th Goorkhas, from leave, from England.

Mainwaring, Capt, Bengal, 30th Punjab Infty, from furlough, from England.

Chambers, Col, Ms, 19th Regt, from furlough, from England.

Lowndc, Lieut, Bengal, The Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England.

Nicolls, Capt, Ms, R A, from furlough, from England.

Lloyd, Lt, Bo, on duty, from Poona.

Barry, Surg, Bo, I M S, from leave, from Europe.

Tyne, Lt, Ms, Staff Corps, proceeding on furlough, from Hyderabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 7.

Hudson, Lieut, Bengal, 5th Goorkhas, from leave, to Ashtabad.

Waldron, Capt, Bengal, 16th Bo Cavalry, from furlough, to Jullander.

Chambers, Col, Ms, 19th Regt, to join, to Mandalay.

Lownde, Lieut, Bengal, The Rifle Brigade, to rejoin, from leave

Potts, Major, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee.

Hughes, Major, Bengal, 2nd Border Regt, to join, to Chukrata.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, March 31.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
	March				
7	Tenasserim I G S. S.	Falle	Berbera	27	Somali Coast
15	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Bulhar		.....
19	Elton	Campbell	Cardiff	27	Bombay
21	Ambohimanga	Perrier	Bordeaux		Tamatave
24	Aurora (Aust Corvette)	Montecuculi.	Colombo		Polo
25	Carthage	Wheler	London	25	Sydney
	Ganges	Alderton	London		Calcutta
	Amarapoora	Currie	Rangoon		Port Said F O
26	Lord Charlamont	Dunn	London	27	Bombay
	Sculptor	Cronin	Suakim	26	Bombay
	Dalmally	Wilson	Jeddah	31	Calcutta
	Staffa	Ostergart	Bombay	26	Liverpool
	Jumma	Smith	London	27	Brisbane
	Caprera	Dagnino	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Clan Matheson	Baer	Calcutta	26	London
	Sutlej	Worcester	Bombay	27	London
27	Kerbela	Templeton	Kurrachee	28	London
	Sheerness	Curtis	Akyab	27	Port Said F O
28	PrincesMarie	Webber	Batavia	28	Amsterdam via Jeddah
	Volturno (It Corvette)	Carlo	Suez		......
	Tuna	White	Berbera	29	Berbera
29	Salier	Reimkasten	Sydney		Bremen
	Olympia	Care	Bombay		Marseilles
	Muyun	Low	Hodeida	31	Hodeida
	Bayern	Mergel	Bremen	30	China
30	Shakespear	Rainey	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Woodcock	Bowman	Mussowa		......
31	Tenasserim I G	Falle	Somali Coast		....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th April 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·842
Temperature of the Air	81·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·0
Dew Point	72·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·747
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind *a*	NE, NNE, NNW, WNW, W, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	250

a From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AVERON—March 16, at Algernon Road, Birmingham, England, the wife of Eugene A Averon, Esq, of twins (boys)

MACKENZIE—Feb 6, at Oaklands, Island of St Helena, wife of Capt A E Mackenzie, East Yorkshire Regt, of a daughter.

YOUNG—March 13, at Melville-street, Edinburgh, wife of Col G Young, 1st Goorkha Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASHE—HAMILTON—March 11, at St Andrew's, Ashley place, William Percy Ashe, of Chislehurst, Kent, to Frances Rachel, widow of late Capt W R Hamilton, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

BRYANT—STARLING—March 10, at the old parish church, St Leonard's-on-Sea, Lieut-Col E P Bryant, late of the 68th Bengal Native Infantry, to Harriet Jane, daughter of the late Edward Starling, Solicitor.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—March 9, at Mentone, George Alexander, Col, B S C, and late of the Burma Commission, aged 50.

GRAHAME—Feb 25, at Kodaikanal, South India, Mary, the wife of W F Grahame, Madras Civil Service.

MACPHERSON—March 17, at Curzon-street, Mayfair, John Macpherson, M D, I G of Hospitals, Bengal, Retired, aged 72.

MANSON—March 15, at Malta, George Manson, Secretary to the Port Trust, Bombay.

ROBERTS—March 13, on board s s Peshawur, on the homeward voyage from Calcutta, Edmund Theodore Roberts, late of Calcutta and of the Middle Temple, London, Barrister-at-Law, aged 43.

VENOUR—March 12, at Weymouth, Anne, daughter of late Walter Askell Venour, H E I C S, of Wellsbourne, Warwickshire.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1890.

IT goes without saying that the company at the banquet of the Uncovenanted and Civil Engineers in London last month were in the highest spirits. Sir John Gorst's letter brought them all within sight at all events of the Promised Land. They are to get what they have asked for in Parliament, that is to say, they are to have an enquiry into their grievances. The more sanguine amongst them believe that this will be the same as a removal of their grievances, for they feel that these latter are so patent that mere inquiry into them will suffice to bring about their removal. There is no need to discourage expectations of this cheerful kind. It may be, to adapt an epigram of Lord Beaconsfield's, that enquiry will not prove to be the same thing as satisfaction, any more than courtship necessarily leads to wedlock. But the attitude which the India Office have taken up on this question is more than encouraging. The Central News has told us not only that the India Office consents to special leave being granted for witnesses from India to give evidence before the Committee, but that the expenses of these witnesses will be borne at the public charge. This is just, but it is also generous, and betokens a liberal frame of mind on the part of the authorities who last year strenuously opposed the bare idea of any enquiry whatever. Much else may be pointed to as encouraging the hope of good result from the enquiry. Wherever Mr. King and those who are working with him in this enterprise have gone they have managed to win converts and to conquer convictions. The cause, we admit, has been most efficiently exploited, and with a less enthusiastic and less astute manager it could not have made such way as it has. But it is the intrinsic merits of a cause, and they alone, that in the long run can gain adhesion. The movement has rapidly gained sympathisers in Parliament, in official circles, and in the sister services, while such of the public as have been addressed have recognised very cordially the equity of the Uncovenanted claims. To these latter the case must have commended itself chiefly on the ground that the labours of an illused and discontented service are of doubtful value to any administration, and that if it costs a little money to redress the wrongs of a valuable body of public servants, it pays the public to do whatever may be necessary for that object. The injunction, humorously quoted by an Irish Member of Parliament at the banquet the other night, against muzzling the ox that treads out the corn, is based as much upon common sense and practical expediency as upon humanity, and the growing conviction in the public mind that it will not pay the Government to be unjust to its servants will win votes for the cause, even amongst classes who have not the remotest interest in these claims themselves.

Another remarkable feature in the movement is the complete absence of all difference of opinion or division of interest amongst the services as a whole in regard to this question. Mr. H. S. King testified to this fact when he remarked the other evening that in Bombay and Calcutta two old and most distinguished members of the Covenanted Service of India, called in their presidencies the fathers of the Service, spoke in terms of warm and sympathetic feeling in favour of the cause of the Uncovenanted. All the greater services and interests in fact have at one time and another testified to their sense of the wrong that is done by an invidious treatment of these servants of the Government, who differ from the others only in the fact that their covenant is an equitable rather than an express one. A good deal was made and rightly made of the countenance given to the movement by two such distinguished former members of the Government of India as Sir Theodore Hope and Sir Andrew Clarke. But the most effective conquests for the cause that can be made will be in the ranks of Members of the House of Commons, for it is professedly through pressure from that direction that the Government have been brought round to a reasonable view of at all events the *prima facie* justice of the demands that have been made upon them. As Mr. King said, members of Parliament who have visited India, hard-headed business men like Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Caine, and Mr. Bradlaugh, have gone back to England satisfied with the justice of these claims. They rest, it must be admitted, on a very broad foundation. The Uncovenanted servants of the Government have had nothing to do with the acquisition of India, but they have had everything to do with its consolidation, and with all that marks off a progressive from a stationary and ill-administered country. Sir William Hunter did not go too far when he represented the new India, the India of the Telegraph, of the Railway, of the State Schools, of cheap postage, as the India which the Uncovenanted Service had created. Sir William Hunter's eloquent summing up of all that has been done since Lord Dalhousie's time under these heads would be spoilt by either condensation or paraphrase. It was a glowing eulogy, but it in no way went too far, and it is to be hoped that he will have the opportunity of re-affirming before the Parliamentary Committee the high value of the services which the Uncovenanted have rendered to the State. Much that has a direct and practical application to the controversy arises out of this. The work of material and intellectual regeneration which began with Lord Dalhousie needed for its prosecution agents of a higher and different type from those who were to be found in India. India could not yield out of her own resources material for the formation of a telegraph service, of an educational service in its higher branches, of an engineering service capable of constructing the railways and the public works which were intended to transform the face of the country, and to inspire it with a new and more vigorous life. The Uncovenanted Service, in a word, was recruited from England, not in order to show favour to Englishmen or to give them emoluments which might as well have been put into the hands of the children of the soil, but simply because from England alone could men of the special attainment and special calibre required for this great work be obtained. The "poor ryot argument" which Sir John Gorst used last year may be assumed to have disappeared from the controversy with the granting of a committee. But if it should ever reappear the always available answer will be that the poor ryot has profited as much from the services of the Unconvenanted as from those of the Covenanted, that he has been well served by this ill requited body of men, and that his poverty is not so great as to warrant an injustice being done in his name to the men who have worked so well for him. Let the fact be thoroughly appreciated that the class of men for whom justice is being asked are not men who are doing work which could be as well done by as many graduates passed out of the Indian Colleges. They are men put where they are in pursuance of the deliberate policy of Government, who are well aware what work can be well done by a native service, and what work needs the European hand, the European brain, and European modes of thought for its adequate accomplishment. It follows from this that the rates of pensions and of furlough pay should be adjusted to the necessities of a body of men who need at intervals to recruit their health in Europe, and who expect to retire to Europe at the end of their service.

Nothing could be plainer than the implication that when the life's work of these men is at an end they will retire to their own land. If their pension is intended as deferred pay, an injustice is done to them by giving this deferred pay in a currency the value of which has depreciated since the time at which it was earned. The case would be different if it could be assumed that any large proportion of the European Uncovenanted Service would elect to draw their pension in India, where the value of the Rupee is practically constant. That assumption however can have no place in the argument any more than can the contention that the European Uncovenanted official is on the same footing and has the same claims as his Indian colleague. The native official, if he takes leave, takes it in the country and at small cost; when he draws his pension he draws it in the country, and knows nothing of the ruinous troubles of exchange. Counsel's opinion, it has long been known, has pronounced against the agreements of many of the Uncovenanted as warrants for the sterling payment of pension. But one of the Members of Parliament who spoke the other night made little of that. "Are we," he asked, "on account of some miserable legal quibble to deny proper payment to these gentlemen?" Sir Roper Lethbridge too pointed out that though it had been often pressed upon their notice that possibly some legal technicalities might stand in the way of an interpretation of the contracts, they would appeal to the common sense, to the justice, and to the fair English spirit of the Parliamentary Committee. This is an issue which may fairly be raised in approaching a body of that kind when Government some years ago yielded to the Cooper's Hill Engineers so far as to pay their furlough pay in sterling, they did not take advantage of their strictly legal position in the matter. Government might as easily have met the Public Works men with a *non possumus* as they have until recently met other branches of the Uncovenanted Service. It is just because a fairly constituted Parliamentary Committee will take a view of the matter so very different from that which a Consulting Council in Chambers would take that before their tribunal the Service may reasonably hope for a favourable answer to their claims. The effect upon the finances of India would not be large. It is calculated that little more than three lakhs a year would suffice for the redress of the whole grievance, and would introduce contentment and confidence throughout a service which while it is serving Government well, does so under a sense that Government is not treating it fairly. The growth of opinion upon this question has in all directions been remarkable, and though the Uncovenanted have met with friends, official and unofficial, wherever they have turned, no independent person has arisen seriously to oppose their claim. This is a fact which should make no little impression upon the Select Committee which will be nominated a few days hence.

THE departure of General Sir Charles Gough for England the other day reminds us that more than forty years have elapsed since Lord Gough, after the hardest campaign we have yet fought in India, wrested the Punjab from the Sikhs. Never, perhaps, has any Commander-in-Chief been so surrounded with relatives as Gough was in this war. By his side was his brother, the present Sir John Bloomfield Gough, now a veteran of eighty-six years, Colonel of the Scots Greys; his son-in-law, Patrick Grant, erstwhile Commander-in-Chief of Madras, and now a Field Marshal and Governor of Chelsea Hospital and Colonel of the Blues, and two nephews, George, a Subaltern in the 3rd Light Dragoons, and Charles a Cornet in the 8th Bengal Cavalry. The last named officer has just closed his Indian career as a Lieutenant-General, a Knight Commander of the Bath, and an honoured wearer of the V.C. The Goughs, a good old Irish family, have always shown themselves to the fore where fighting is to be found. The old Lord, who for many years was the idol of the British soldier, first smelt powder at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch in 1796; he led the 87th at Barossa, and was the first officer who ever received a Brevet for services in the field. He was present at every fight in the Peninsula War, was Commander-in-Chief in China during the campaign of 1841-42, led one force at Maharajpore, in the desperate fights on the Sutlej in 1846, and on the Chenab two years later. His brother John served by his side in the four campaigns from Canton to Chillianwallah, and is now a Grand Cross of the Bath. Of his nephew Charles we have already spoken. Sir Hugh Gough, who commands the Lahore Division, is covered with medals and honours, as a true Gough should be. Amongst the younger members we find a grandson, the Hon. George Hugh, who earned his Brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel in Egypt, the Soudan, and great nephews scattered throughout the army who have all done good and gallant deeds. Hugh Sutlej, who won two Brevets in Egypt and Bechuanaland, Bloomfield who was repeatedly mentioned in dispatches in Afghanistan, and Alan who was wounded in Burma. One rests beneath the turf on Cathcart's Hill, one in the sandy drifts of Abu Klea. It used to be said in the last century that the Hoods had taken more guns than any other family in the Navy. We doubt if there is any family in England which has done such good and gallant, and such continuous and consistent service as the Goughs.

THE capital of the North-West is ambitious of possessing a Town Hall. At the last meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Allahabad it was resolved that a Town Hall was necessary, that it shall be built as soon as possible on the site already purchased, and that it shall be constructed so that it shall contain offices for all the department of the Municipality. So far well. But the resolution goes on to direct that the Assistant Engineer for Water-Works "be asked to prepare estimates and drawings as the board do not consider it necessary that those be prepared by Mr. Stevens of Bombay." It would appear that a suggestion had been made that Mr. Stevens who has special qualifications for the construction of such buildings which in the nature of things ought to be imposing edifices, should be employed to build the Allahabad Municipal Buildings, for the same reason that he has been selected to construct the New Municipal Buildings in Bombay. The up-country Municipality, however, preferred to commission an hydraulic engineer for the work on the famous principle that when a financier is required a dancing master should get the appointment. A correspondent of *Indian Engineering* very bluntly says that the Municipality must be in a very bad way when it has to entrust the design of its Hotel de Ville to the Assistant Engineer of Water-Works; and adds that the statement that it is not necessary to consult Mr. Stevens, is simply a way of saying that Allahabad has made up its mind for the cheap and nasty. The Bombay Municipality has the highest respect for the capacity and special acquirements of the Assistant Executive Engineer for Water-Works in this City, but the Corporation never dreamed of asking him to build the new Town Hall, and passing a resolution to declare that it is not necessary to consult Mr. Stevens in the matter. They do these things differently in the Mofussil. When Allahabad, or Lucknow, or Benares, has decided that water-works are necessary and that they shall be constructed as soon as possible, doubtless Mr. Stevens' head draftsman will be asked to prepare the designs, and directed not to consult a specialist in hydraulic engineering.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will receive the farewell address of the Medical Union after the opening ceremony of the Allbless Obstetric Hospital to-day.

A LARGE gathering of well-wishers and supporters of the Indo-British Institution assembled yesterday to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful scholars of the schools. The report for the past year was read by the Rev. Mr. Gilder, and indicated that both the boys' and the girls' schools showed a fair amount of success. Mr. W. E. Hart moved the adoption of the report, and the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mr. Justice Birdwood also addressed the assembly. The girls of the school sang some well-selected part-songs, which were much appreciated by those present.

IT is probable, says *Truth*, that Colonel A. M. Egerton will succeed Sir Howard Elphinstone as Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household of the Duke of Connaught.

"TRUTH" writes:—"Gentlemen of the Uncovenanted Service, I congratulate you. For months, and even years, your grievances have been made known unto all men, and at last you have got—a promise of a Parliamentary Committee. It may not look much, but it is a miracle. Among us, we have made a perceptible impression on Lord Cross!"

THE band of His Excellency the Governor will play a selection of music at the Allbless Obstetrical Hospital to-day, at 5-30 p.m.

REFERRING to the attendance in Indian hotels, *Hayes' Sporting News* says:—When it is the duty of all the servants in a hotel dining-room to look after the wants of all the guests. The result is that they look after none of them. The only way to ensure discipline and efficiency, is to particularise each servant's duty and to see that he does it. If a hotel manager does not do so, he stands self-convicted of incompetence.

THE *Poona Observer* gives the following copy of a letter addressed by Lord Reay to the various corporations who entertained his Excellency last week in Poona:—

> Bombay, Government House, April 3rd, 1890.
>
> Dear Mr. Padumjee,—I must ask you to convey Lady Reay's and my best thanks to the various corporations and gentlemen who gave us such a hearty reception in Poona, especially to those who made the arrangements for the reception at the Hirabag, at the Nana's Wada and at the site chosen for the Industrial Museum. The cordial farewell was the last link in a chain of many tokens of friendship and confidence received by us from all sections of the Poona community—I am yours faithfully,—REAY.

M. LESSAR, of Afghan frontier fame, lately Russian Consul at Liverpool, has been appointed Diplomatic Agent of the Foreign Office in Bokhara, in place of M. Charikoff, who has resigned, and M. Pillar has been appointed in M. Lessar's place as Consul at Liverpool.

IT is reported from Zanzibar that in the action brought by the Emin Pasha Relief Committee against Tippoo Tib, for breach of contract and resultant loss to Mr. Stanley's expedition, Mr. Cracknall, the Consular Judge, has ordered substituted service of the notice for hearing, which is fixed for six months hence. The damages are placed at £10,000.

IT is reported that the negotiations of Sir J. L. Simmons with regard to ecclesiastical affairs at Malta have been completely successful.

NEWS has reached Vienna that Ishak Khan, the pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, has massed several thousands of men on the Afghan-Bokharan frontier and is preparing to invade Abdur Rahman's dominions.

IN consequence of the punishment inflicted by the expedition sent from Aden last January to the Bulhar district, the third section of the offending Eesa tribe have as, was anticipated, followed the example of the other two sections by sending an embassy to Zeila to offer submission and sue for peace.

THE Russian armament alarm is again raised in Vienna. Intelligence has arrived there that General Vannovski, the Russian War Minister, has given orders that two divisions of infantry and twelve regiments of cavalry shall be concentrated with the least possible delay near Kamenitz and Podolsk, close to the Austrian and Roumanian frontiers.

THE Queen has felt Sir Howard Elphinstone's death deeply, says the *World*, and those who saw her at the time, describe how much she wept at the news; and to everyone to whom she spoke during her stay in London she described her feelings of sorrow at his loss, and her grief at losing one of her oldest and most attached friends and servants.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

A RUSSIAN EXPEDITION FROM BOMBAY FRUSTRATED.

MOSCOW, April 7.

The *Novoe Vremya*, in an editorial, condemns the Bombay Police for having detained certain Russians who were recently in Bombay prior to starting on an expedition to Abysinnia.

THE GERMANS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

DR. PETERS LIVING BY REQUISITION.

ZANZIBAR, April 7.

Dr. Peters and Herr Tiedemann are reported to be near Kavirondo, living on the proceeds of requisitions on the villagers.

Herr Tiedemann is stated to be wounded.

EMIN PASHA HESITATES.

Emin Pasha is now anxious to cancel his engagement to proceed to Victoria Nyanza, desiring to return to Europe before starting or definitely arranging his expedition.

THE STUDENT TROUBLES IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, April 7.

The Russian Education Minister has resigned.

A MILLIONAIRE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

LONDON, April 7.

Mr. Harrison, the millionaire, formerly Mayor of Chicago, attempted to commit suicide yesterday. His condition is now critical.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, April 6.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Company s. s. Imperator, from Bombay (1st instant) arrived here this evening.

COLOMBO, April 6.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Company s. s. Medusa, from Hongkong, left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

April 7.

H. M. S. Garnet, from Seychelles, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

April 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Santos-Rio de Janeiro right.

Line Bangkok-Saigon right.

Seoul line restored.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, April 7.—Barometer has risen almost everywhere, change is brisk to rapid in greater part of north-western India; and moderate elsewhere. Distribution is irregular over shallow areas; low pressure is shown over the Punjab and Sind, and over central parts of India and the Peninsula; and high in Assam, and Burma. Cyclonic inclination over the bay has disappeared. Wind is southerly in the Bay of Bengal; easterly up the Gangetic Plain; and variable over the central stations and Peninsula. Force is fresh to strong on the head of the bay and west coast. Temperature is risen in the north-west, and fallen elsewhere. Mean is below the normal in Burma, Bengal, and Maras; above elsewhere, largely so in the Punjab. Weather is cloudy, dust and thunder-storms are common, particularly in Burma and the Peninsula.

The case of the Comptoir d'Escompte and the directors of the Societe des Metaux is fixed for May 6.

It is stated that, with the consent of the Japanese Government, the Pope is about to appoint a Metropolitan of Tokio, with four Suffragans.

The pneumatic dynamite guns of the steamer Vesuvius were tried on the Delaware river on March 13. The results were successful, the projectile meeting all the conditions and reaching beyond the mile required. A favourable report is expected from the naval board supervising the trials.

The Empress of Austria has caused her wedding dress to be cut up and made into a set of priestly garments for the Church of St. Matthew in Pesth. The dress was of white brocade with silver threads, embroidered all over with beautiful garlands of roses in silver. Her bridal wreath encircles an embroidered picture of the Virgin, which is to be hung up in the Loretto Chapel of the same church, which the Empress selects for her devotions. The garments will be used for the services in honour of the Virgin Mary, in May. A red velvet cushion for the altar bears the donor's initial letter and the coats-of-arms of Hanseburg and Wittelsbach.

The following (according to the Brussels correspondent of the *Daily News*) is a rough sketch of the English proposals on the liquor traffic in Africa, which are to be examined by the Anti-Slavery Conference. The first point laid down is that the importation of alcohol must be entirely prohibited in the middle portions of the Niger region and the Western Soudan, where forty millions of men do not touch liquor. The same suggestion is made with regard to Central Africa. With regard to the natives nearer the coast, it is submitted that the same stringent measures cannot be enforced, but some sort of control is necessary, and the creation of a moderate tax is proposed.

A telegram from Omsk, in Siberia, announces the arrival at that place of the Cossack officer Peschkof, who has undertaken to ride alone, with one horse, from Blagovestchensk, the chief Russian station on the Upper Amoor, to St. Petersburg, a distance of 5,437 miles. Starting from Blagovestchensk on Nov. 19, he reached Irkutsk on Jan. 7, and Omsk on March 11, the journey as far as the latter place being accomplished at an average rate of about twenty-eight miles a day. Horse and rider both reached Omsk in good condition. In a letter to his commanding officer, written from Irkutsk, the enterprising Cossack says:—"Traversed 2,451 verst (1,634 miles) in forty-nine days; in the saddle 323 hours. The road in general is atrocious."

A correspondent writes to the *World*:—"The appointment of Mr. Moberly Bell to a place in the *Times* office was almost as much a surprise to the staff in Printing House-square as that of Mr. Buckle. Mr. Bell began life as a merchant and insurance broker at Alexandria, and his connection with the *Times* commenced accidentally by his writing to them as a stranger, pointing out how they could get their Indian news some days earlier than they were accustomed to do. The correspondence thus commenced ended in Mr. Bell becoming first an occasional, and then the permanent correspondent of Mr. Walter in Egypt. Mr. Bell did not, however, relinquish his commercial occupations, and his advertisement, till very lately, always figured conspicuously on the first page of the *Egyptian Gazette*. Few men have so intimate a knowledge of Egyptian Court life and intrigue as Mr. Moberly Bell, and his piquant sketches of Egyptian worthies, published anonymously two or three years ago, caused many heartburnings in high places. Mr. Bell is a man of considerable shrewdness, and a fluent writer; he has the Egyptian question and its manifold ramifications at the tips of his fingers, but he has had little experience of English life, and none whatever of newspaper management.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON April 21.

Many years ago English Society was shaken to its base—rather a novel figure of speechs that!—the *odium theologicum* was stirred up to an intolerable condition of atrabiliousness, and the leading article columns of the newspapers were made almost unreadable by an apparently interminable ecclesiastical litigation known as the "Gorham Case." A friend of mine, long since deceased, was editing at the time an Anglo-Indian newspaper—the *Mofussilite*, I think. One morning, upon the mail from Europe bringing him the usual bolster of printed matter bearing on this never-ending, still beginning clerical *polemos*, he, losing all patience, sat down and began and finished an article thus:—"The Gorham Case.—D——the Gorham Case!" The shortest leader on record, I throw; even as "Thorpe's Corpse" is said to be the shortest epitaph.

⁂

By this time have you not felt inclined to use something very nearly approaching approximatively strong language about the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, especially with reference to the wonderful ex-sergeant's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, the phantom "Glasgow Irishmen," the cry of "Retire! Retire!" the drinking of camel's blood, and so forth? It is to be hoped that a surcease to the public boredom in this matter will be brought about by the letter published from the colonel commanding the Cameron Highlanders, in which communication the gallant officer in question states that the most conclusive evidence has been brought before him of the absolute falsehood of the stories about "the killing of men by comrades for treachery, beating men with rifle slings, drinking camel's blood, wounded men being left in the field, for an extraordinary time, &c., &c., &c., at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir."

⁂

Is not this sufficient to lay the ghost of the "two Glasgow Irishmen" in the Red Sea? In the Ingoldsby Legend of the "Dead Drummer" it will be remembered that:—

> The Colonel wrote word,
> —From the King's Forty-third,
> That the story was certainly true that they'd heard;
> For that one of their drummers, and one Sergeant Matcham,
> Had brush'd with the dibs and they never could catch'em.

But, in the Tel-el-Kebir case, the Colonel of the Cameron Highlanders has written word to say that the story which we have heard, so far from being certainly true, is absolutely false.

⁂

Of course you are aware of a lively little French book called the "Mock Pearls of History," in which a sorrowfully large proportion of the pretty historic legends to which we cling are pitilessly shown to be the most delusive of myths. Thomas Carlyle set his iron heel on two "mock pearls" and scrunched them to powder—the Fontenoy story of "Gentlemen of the Guard," the first, and the fable of the French war-ship Vengeur going down with her crew shouting 'Vive la Republique.' Still there are a few "fausses perles" which many of us would dearly like to be true ones. Whether the Seventy-Eighth Highlanders had their bagpipes with them playing pibrochs at the relief of Lucknow, is a question which must be settled by the military experts, among whom I am glad to perceive that my friend Mr. Archibald Forbes is laying about him in a very "long sword, saddle, bridle, bold dragoon" kind of fashion. But how about the story that Jessie Brown heard, from the ramparts of Lucknow, the night before the relief, the pipes of the Seventy-Eighth playing "The Campbells are coming"?

⁂

"Dinna ye hear them?" That was Jessie's tragic enquiry in a "stage whisper" in Mr. Dion Boucicault's, play which one was wont to witness and to shed tears over more than thirty years ago. Unless I am very much mistaken, publicity had scarcely been given in 1857-6 to the story of Jessie Brown hearing the bagpipes, before the tale was exposed as a newspaper *canard* and the most transparent of "shaves." But it was a touching story, and a patriotic one to boot; and people were fond of believing it, just as they are fond of believing that Guido's picture of the thirteen-year-old Greek girl, his model, is a portrait of Beatrice Cenci, taken in the poor creature's dungeon shortly before her execution.

⁂

Mem.: If there be not already a monograph on the bagpipes chiefly in connection with their martial history, there should be one compiled forthwith, and Mr. Archibald Forbes should write it. In the civilian section of the chronicle it might be noted that Scottish workmen were largely employed by the Brothers Adam in building the streets and the terrace of the district known as the Adelphi, and that to cheer these perfervid Scots at their work the cannie architects sent to the far North for bagpipers. Perhaps some unsympathetic judge of jewellery, true and false, will tell me that *this* is a mock pearl.

⁂

I am too old to emigrate, and I doubt whether if I went round the world again I should be able to earn an honest livelihood anywhere in "Greater Britain." But, really, one does feel inclined to slap oneself, as Lord Batemen in the ballad did, "all aboard of a ship," and flee away for good and and all, say, to Wooloomooloo, or to Toowoombo, to Vegetable Creek, or to Dirty Mary's Gully, to Timaru, or to New Plymouth, when one is confronted by the possibility of such a preposterous measure as the Infant Life Protection Bill becoming the law of the land. The Bill has already been read a second time in the Commons. I gather from its provisions that were it passed nobody would be able to take charge of young Anglo-Indian children without the home being registered as a baby farm. The noble Foundling Hospital would have to be so registered. Every person who took charge of a child for a longer period than twenty-four hours would be subjected to compulsory registration. A poor man who had lost his wife would be unable to send his child to a neighbour to be taken care of unless the woman was a registered nurse. "register! register! Register!" cried the great Sir Robert Peel, but the illustrious statesman when he uttered the memorable monition was only thinking of electoral registration.

⁂

Carlyle's Herr Teufelsdrockh has apparently come to life again in the columns of a German newspaper, in which, according to the *Daily News*, he has drawn up an astounding schedule of the ingredients to be found in a glass of German beer. The catalogue of nastinesses—over sixty in number—is far too lengthy to recapitulate; but it may suffice to say that, among other things, it comprises aloes, belladonna, coloquint, glycerine, coriander-seeds, metallic salts, Spanish pepper, strychnine, nux vomica, native potash, quassia, "stark zücker," and "tausendguldenkraut." It is easy to discern, from reading between the lines, that the German sage is poking fun at his fellow-countrymen. Well crammed with the horrifying details to be found in Accum's "Death in the Pot," and in the reports of the *Lancet* adulteration commission, Herr Teufelsdrockh is doing his dunder-headed best to frighten not only the German lieges of King Gambrinus, but the English consumers of Pilsener beer. There may be a few petty and unscrupulous brewers in the Fatherland who sophisticate their product; but, as a rule, it may be said of German beer, it is a delicious, pure, and wholesome beverage.

⁂

"Marius meditating on the Ruins of Carthage" is a subject which, from time immemorial professors of high art have given out to their pupils as a subject for a cartoon. But, now that it is officially announced that Prince Bismarck is no longer Chancellor of the German Empire and Premier of the Prussian Kingdom—that he has resigned these high offices, and that his resignation has been accepted by the Emperor, could there be found a more grandiose theme for a German historical painter than "Bismarck amidst the Ruins of St. Cloud." The picture should be put in hand at once; for on the site of the palace destroyed in sheer spite by the besieged Parisians themselves during the siege in 1870, new quarters are about to be built for the Polytechnic School. Although it was by means of bombs from beleagued Lutetia that the whilom "pleasure dome" of Napoleon I. and Napoleon III. was knocked into a cocked hat, Bismarck was the actual destroyer of the stately pile. Had he not decreed that the Parisians should "stew in their own gravy," the German hosts would never have closed for so many weeks round the city, and France would probably have been spared the outrages consequent on the final frenzy of the Communards.

⁂

The Duke of Beaufort, I rejoice to find, is temperately, but *in toto*, opposed to the fantastic proposal that ladies should ride astride. His grace holds that the woman's seat on the side-saddle is much firmer and stronger than that even of a man on an ordinary saddle. The Duke most sensibly adds that ladies—as I have already ventured to point out—are the best judges in the matter; but that they will be wise if they get the best advice they can on the medical bearing of the question. These be words of wisdom, indeed. Meanwhile, the noble head of the House of Somerset sends to the *Daily Graphic*—a journal which is growing brighter and less "smudgier" every day—from Badminton, a curious drawing from a picture by Wotton of a hunting party, comprising a lady in dark blue velvet, *galonne* with gold, riding astride in blue velvet breeches and top-boots.

⁂

Mem.: The Empress Anne—or Elizabeth, I forget which—of Russia was in the habit of reviewing her troops dressed entirely *en cavalier*, forked seat, buckskins, jack-boots, and all. There is a very curious reason why, during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, ladies on the Continent very frequently rode astride—not from preference, but from motives of expediency. Europe was almost incessantly devastated by war; the public conveyances were few and insecure; the soldiery were brutal and predatory; and it was common for ladies journeying from one country to another to assume boy's attire, and to accompany on horseback as pages or grooms their male relatives or protectors.

⁂

The Honourable Something Somebody has been summoned to a police-court for assaulting a shoemaker's apprentice who had brought to the gentleman's house a pair of boots which had been repaired, but which the youthful son of St. Crispin refused, by his master's orders, to leave without the money. The shoemaker's apprentice was ejected by the Honourable; then the boy's master intervened, and there seems to have been something of the nature of a "fite," as Artemus Ward put it, in which a Malacca cane made a transitory appearance as an agent of the shoemaker. After the case had been heard, the matter was happily settled out of court. Still it strikes me that all this friction, to say nothing of the costs, might have been avoided had the Honourable Something only pointed out in the first instance to the translator of boots and his apprentice that he had established a "moratorium" or "caution of delay in payment." I have proclaimed the "moratorium" myself at my humble residence in town, and it is progressing sweetly. Only I don't know how the system will work at the Grand Hotel, Brighton, where I am now staying. The affable manager may ignore the "moratorium" and refer me to the borough police.

⁂

Yes; the automatic portrait machine, if we are to believe *The Times*—and who, even were they afflicted with the tenderness of conscience of Mr. Labouchere, would venture to discredit a statement emanating from Printing House Square?—is now an accomplished fact. The machine has been tried before a number of experts at the works of the patentees at West Bromwich. You are to stand in front of a large square box, of which the side in front of you contains a lens, surmounted by a mirror, a slot for pence, and one for halfpence. Stand at attention three feet from the machine, slip your "bronze" into the slot, look full-face into the mirror, and remain motionless for five seconds. Then a bell will ring as an announcement that the impression is complete. In about forty seconds more the finished photo on a metal plate drops through the delivery-hole. An extra halfpenny will procure a suitable frame.

⁂

Contingencies to be provided against—(1.) The malevolent small boy suddenly crying out, "Shove in your mouldy coppers!" or "Hi, there, Mister!" just as you have begun to stand motionless. (2.) A violent fit of sneezing or coughing. (3.) The uncalled-for interposition of an entire stranger, who, at the critical moment, pops his head over your shoulder, grinning horribly, and gets photographed for nothing on the unhandsome and untradesman-like plea that it is "the same concern." Finally, what would be the result if you slipped a florin into the slot? Would four-and-twenty photographs emerge from the machine as the four-and-twenty blackbirds did from the pie?

⁂

Mr. Bradlaugh has solemnly asked Mr. Speaker whether, in the event of a vacancy occuring in the Reporters' Gallery, there is any order of the House that would prevent an application from a lady for admission as a reporter being placed on the list. On this there were cries of "hear, hear!" mingled with laughter. Mr. Speaker then as solemnly replied that there is no order of the House *against* a lady being admitted to the gallery as a reporter. The right hon. gentleman added that within the last few days an application had been made to the Sergeant-at-Arms for admission to reportorial privileges by a lady who said that she was the representative of a journal which advocated Women's Rights. More laughter. The exalted functionary in the court suit and the bag-wig did not exactly faint away, but he told the lady that he had no order to deviate from the existing practice. As for the Speaker, he remarked that he could not intervene in any way in the matter without the express and direct sanction of the House.

⁂

For my part, I see nothing whatever to laugh at, or to quarrel with, in the proposal that ladies should become Parliamentary reporters. At the marriage of the Princess Louise of Wales with the Thane of Fife there sat among the journalists in the tiny chapel at Buckingham Palace a lady as representative of one of the great dailies. Reading the papers on the morrow, I could not but acknowledge that the fair journalist had done her onerous work as well as any one of her colleagues had done it. And, believe me, it is far more difficult to describe a great Court pageant than to report how in the Commons at question time, the hon. member for Slummington-on-Sea asked the Home Secretary whether it was true that a tom-cat had been discovered in a gaspipe at Smoaky-on-Sewer, Lancashire, and had, under the provisions of the Vagrant Act, been sentenced by the local bench to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. The only thing that lady reporters in Parliament would have to shun would be the temptation to describe the members' dresses. It would never do to hear that the Speaker was "beautifully gowned" in black and gold, with a rich *ruche* of "point d'Alencon" and a wig tastefully dressed "à la Catogan"; and that Lord Randolph Churchill's symmetrical figure showed to great advantage in a tailor-built suit of heather tweed of a freshly vernal hue, with three rows of pearl buttons down a vest of puce-coloured "velvet."

⁂

Oh! have you had the new disease? Be not afraid. I am not about to essay to launch into poetry of the music-hall order, and rhyme "disease" with "cheese," "sneeze," "pease," "fleas," "wheeze," "squeeze," and the Court of Common Pleas. The new malady, which is termed "La Nona," is travelling westward from Italy. It is catalepsy, atrophy, coma, trance, hypotism, and chuckleheadness *in excelsis*. You fall into a deep slumber, lasting for two or three days, and if you have a recurrence of the attack you die. The French doctors—wonderful fellows those French doctors!—attribute "La Nona" to the effect of the mildewed maize flour which is extensively consumed in the form of the porridge called "polenta" in Piedmont and North Italy. I have eaten many hundred platters of polenta in my time, but I never yet suffered from "La Nona." In this case, perhaps, it may be feasible, from the nettle danger, to place the flower safely. When your tradespeople have begun to express an opinion that your "moratorium" has lasted long enough, just have a good sound spell of the "Nona." It is physically impossible that a debtor who is slumbering like all the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus rolled into one, can sign cheques.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

The German Emperor has summoned all the Generals commanding Army Corps to Berlin, to discuss with them and the Minister for War the pending military changes and bills.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

The following is a further list of subscriptions promised towards the fund which has been started with the object of commemorating in some suitable manner the gratitude of the women of Bombay to H. E. Lady Reay, for the interest she has taken in their welfare during the last five years. It is proposed that the memorial should take the form of a bust or statue of Lady Reay, to be erected in some public place, and if funds allow that a scholarship or scholarships should be endowed to commemorate the name of Lady Reay.

Subscriptions may be paid direct into the Bank of Bombay to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund account, or to any of the following ladies up to the 10th instant, when the list will be closed:—

Mrs. S. D. Sassoon, President of the Committee.

Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee	Hon. Secretaries.
Mrs. Ollivant	
Mrs. Jehangir D. Framjee	
Mrs. Yorke Smith	
Mrs. Da Rozario	
Mrs. S. Khote	
Mrs. Da Gama	
Mrs. Grattan Geary	

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged...	9,701
Mrs. Morarjee Goculdas	50
Mrs. Dhurumsey M. Goculdas	25
Mrs. Lilladhar Jairam Narronjee	20
Mrs. M. S. Mehta	20
Mrs. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Vakil	11
Mrs. Mehrjeebhai R. Setna	5
Mrs. Shamrao Laud	25
Mrs. Rajaram Doorgaram	10
Mrs. Cursondass Chubildass	5
Mrs. J. S. Sanjgire	10
Mrs. Lukhmidass Khimjee	25
Mrs. G. M. Sathe	10
Mrs. Fakirjee Muncherjee Patel	2
Dowager Lady Jamsetjee	50
Mrs. Tribhowundass Vurjeevundass	25
Mrs. Hurkisondass Narotumdas	25
Mrs. Bhugwandass Narotumdass	25
Mrs. Dinsha Jamsetjee Parukh	25
Mrs. Vundrawundass Purshotumdass	25
Mrs. Nusserwanjee Mody	10
Mrs. Rustomjee N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy	10
Mrs. Carimbhoy Ebrahim	25
Mrs. Chubildass Lulloobhoy	10
Mrs. Drewett	25
Mrs. Sulliman Abdool Wahid	20
Mrs. Chutoorbhooj Morarji	10
Mrs. Kursondass Chutoorbhooj	5
Mrs. G. K. Tipnis	5
Mrs. Tricumdass Purshotum	5
Mrs. B. G. Moosally	3
Mrs. Vishnoo Janardhun	3
Mrs. Premjee Dyal	10
Mrs. Balkrishna Waman	5
Mrs. Sonabai Ardashir Bolton	15
Mrs. and Miss A. F. Moos	20
Mrs. Bapuji Sorabji Patel	5
Mrs. Rustomjee B. Chinoy	5
Mrs. Jehangeer Neemuch	5
Mrs. Maneckjee Mistry	5
Mrs. Dorabjee F. Kama	5
Mrs. Darasha Printer	5
Mrs. Muncherea Jeweller	5
Miss B. B. Chinoi	5
Mrs. Arnaud Painter	5
Total......	10,320

Until the 10th instant, subscribers to the Ladies' Memorial to Lady Reay will find copies of the address for signature at the Fort, Malabar Hill, and Byculla establishments of Messrs. Kemp and Co.

BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES.

ENTRANCES.

1st DAY.—12th April, 1890.

1st Race.—Little Go Chase.

Mr E E Steel's c a gal Crawler.
Mr F A Prevost's b a p Aftab.
Mr E M E L's ch a gal Laetus.
Mr Bentinck's ch c b p Lothair, aged.

2nd Race.—The Hunt Chase.

Mr J F N Graham's ch a h Arbid.
Mr N S Symon's g a h Myras.
Mr G E Schofield's g a h Elmswood, late Grey Falcon.

3rd Race.—The Gymkhana Derby.

H H Aga Khan's g a h Damascus.
Mr Grant's b a gal Starlight.
Aga Junghee Sha's b a h Narrow Escape.
Mr S A W's c a h Kingfisher,
Mr Moochool Shah's c a c Clyde, 4 years.
Mr Hajee Futtah's b a h Tofick.

4th Race.—Galloway Race.

Mr Graham's ch a p Old Boots, late Ginger.
H H Aga Khan's g a p Pekin.
Mr England's b a p Cocky Boy, 5 years.

5th Race.—The Desert Stakes.

Mr Grant's c a c Planet.
Mr Grant's b a gal Starlight.
Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag.
Mr S A W's b a h Namook.
Mr Esau bin Curtas' g a c Long Neck.
Mr Hassan bin Budder's g a h Tulfa.
Mr Abdool Kurreem Minee's ch a gal Ameer, 3 years.
Mr Abdool Wahab Khushram's b a gal Kailaw, 5 years.

SECOND DAY.—16th April, 1890.

1st Race.—Selling Race for Arabs.

Mr Grant's b a h Lansdowne.
Aga Junghee Shah's b a h Himalaya.
Aga Z and C Shah's b a h Victor.

2nd Race.—Pony Handicap.

Mr Graham's g a gal Icecream.
Mr Graham's ch a p Old Boots.
H H Aga Khan's g a p Pekin.
Mr England's b a p Cocky Boy.
Mr Grant's g a p Asteroid.

3rd Race.—Handicap for all Horses.

Messrs Lee and Munro's g w geld Master Jack.
Messrs Lee and Bull's g aus geld Corinthian, aged.
Mr Bentinck's b w geld The Growler.
Aga Coochick Shah's b aus mare Maude.
Mr Moochool Shah's b aus geld The Welsher.
Mr Harrington's g w geld Sailor Boy.

4th Race.—Handicap for Arabs.

Mr Graham's ch a h Arbid.
H H Aga Khan's g a h Damascus.
Mr Grant's c a c Planet.
Mr Grant's b a g Starlight.
Mr S A W's c a h Kingfisher.

5th Race.—The Bedouin Stakes.

Mr Graham's g a p Albert.
H H Aga Khan's g a p Soheil.
Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a p Massow.
Mr S A W's b a p Sweetlip.
Mr Hassan bin Budder's b a p Beauty.
Mr Abdool Kurreem Minee's g a p Sir William.
Mr Esau bin Curtas' b a p Sandoe.

THIRD DAY.—19th April, 1890.

1st Race.—The Marole Chase.

Mr. Graham's br a gal Gendarme.
Mr. E. E. Steel's c a gal Crawler.
Mr. Prevest's b a p Aftab.
Mr. Bentinck's ch c b p Lothair.

2nd Race.—The Chuckla Chase.

Mr. Graham's ch a h Arbid.
Messrs. Lee and Munro's g w geld Master Jack.
Mr. Bentinck's b w geld The Growler.
Mr. D. Brook's b w geld Carnarvon.
Mr. Harrington's g w geld Sailor Boy.

3rd Race.—The Polo Pony Race.

Mr. Graham's g a gal Icecream.
Mr. Ross's dun c b gal Coronet.
Mr. C. Gray's g a p Magic.
Mr. Keown's g a p Silver Streak

4th Race.—The Consolation Stakes.

H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Damascus.
Aga Junghee Shah's b a h Narrow Escape.
Mr. S. A. W's b a h Namook.
Mr. Moochool Shah's c a c Clyde.
Mr. Esau bin Curtas' g a c Longneck.

5th Race.—Pony Selling Race.

Mr. Graham's g a gal Icecream.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a p Shaida.
Mr. Bentinck's ch c b p Lothair.
Mr. Keown's g a p Silver Streak.

PALLONJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
7th April, 1890. Secretary.

The rheumatism from which her Majesty is suffering, which has become chronic since her fall, has caused a contraction of the muscles of the leg. It does not impair her general health, as she is and looks well; but there is no disguising the fact, which every one admits who sees her, that the Queen has aged much in the last two years.

MILITARY NEWS.

The *Times* says there is reason to believe that Lord Wolseley will be the new Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

Mr A. Major succeeds Mr. L. W. Engelbach, C. B., as Second Assistant-Accountant-General at the War Office.

Surg. Maj. W C Gasteen, Retired List, has succeeded Surg. Maj. J Walker in medical charge of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

A vacancy will shortly occur in the command of the 12th Regimental District by the appointment of Col. H. Pearson, C.B., to the staff in India.

Lieut. H. G. Leigh, 1st Life Guards has been appointed A.D.C. to Maj.-Gen. Keith Fraser, who assumes the command of the Dublin District on April 1.

Col. F. Cardew, half-pay, late South Lancashire Regt., will most probably succeed Col. the Hon. Paul Methuen (who is about to be promoted a Major-Gen.), as D.A.G. in South Africa.

A new pattern kersey frock for Infantry has been approved, and will be supplied in the next financial year. Kersey frocks supplied to Line battalions after Oct. 1 next will be of the new pattern.

Maj. P. L. Clowes, who went home lately with the 8th Hussars, has left for India again, to take up the appointment of A.D.C. to Sir George Greaves, the new Commander-in Chief of Bombay.

The following selections have been made for adjutancies of Auxiliary Forces:—Maj. M. Doherty-Holwell, Worcester Regt., for the 15th Middlesex R.V.C.; Capt E. F. Rickman, Royal Irish Regt., for the 5th Bn.; Capt. W. F. A. Wallace, Shropshire L.I., for the 2nd Volunteer Bn.; and Capt. W. H. Plomer, Royal Irish Fus., for the 5th Bn.

The *British Medical Journal* publishes an official statement of the intentions of Government with regard to the recommendations of Lord Camperdown's Commission on the Medical Department of the Army. From this it appears that the proposed militarisation of the titles of army doctors ("surgeon-lieutenant," "surgeon-captain," &c., as in the Italian and American armies) is rejected. The medical rank and relative army rank of medical officers are to be stated on their commissions "wherever possible," and relative rank (for which the words "ranking with" are now to be substituted) is to hold for all purposes except military command. The examinations for promotion to the rank of surgeon-major are to be conducted by a "mixed," not, as heretofore, an exclusive military board, and examinations for ranks above the one referred to are to be dispensed with. In promotion to brigade-surgeon and higher ranks a perference is to be given to officers who have distinguished themselves, and promotion to the highest ranks is to be by "very careful selection." The recommendation that surgeons should be allowed to retire on a gratuity of £500 after six years' service is rejected. Several other important recommedations share the same fate. Among them may be mentioned the following:—Tour of foreign service not to exceed five years, except in case of emergency; on first appointment a medical officer to be attached for a definite term to a regiment or other administrative unit; once in seven years an officer to have three months' special leave to improve himself in professional knowledge; a medical officer on leave on account of illness contracted in and by the service to have the same privileges as a combatant officer. The recommendation that the advantages as to pay and allowances given at home should also be given in India is declared to be "a matter for India."

The Royal Artillery changes for 1890-91 are—L. Baty. R. H. A. Woolwich, to Aldershot (via Okehampton); 1st Field Baty., Weedon, to Sheffield; 3rd Field Baty., Shorncliffe to Trowbridge; 4th Field Baty., India, to Aldershot; 6th Field Baty. Woolwich to Aldershot (via Okehampton); 13th Field Baty., Clonmel to Hilsea; 24th Field Baty., Sheffield, to India; 25th Field Baty., Trowbridge, to Ipswich (via Okehampton); 30th Field Baty., Coventry, to Weedon (via Okehampton); 33rd Field Baty., Newcastle, to Weedon; 34th Field Baty., Aldershot, to India; 37th Field Baty., India, to Exeter; 40th Field Baty., Ipswich, to Woolwich; 41st Field Baty., Weedon, to Coventry; 45th Field Baty., Ipswich, to Woolwich; 46th Field Baty., Hilsea to India; 51st Field Baty. Woolwich, to India; 52nd Field Baty. Exeter, to Shorncliffe (via Okehampton); 54th Field Baty., Woolwich, to India; 56th Field Baty., Colchester, to Newcastle; 73rd Field Baty., India, to Ipswich; 74th Field Baty., India, to Clonmel; and 77th Field Baty., India to Colchester. Garrison Batteries, Eastern Div.: No. 2 Baty., Landguard Fort, to Dover; No. 11 Baty., Shoeburyness, to Dover; No. 17 Baty., Dover, to Landguard Fort: No. 18 Baty., Dover, to Shoeburyness; No. 20 Baty., Dover, to Shoeburyness; and No. 25 Baty., Shoeburyness, to Dover. Southern Div.: No. 10 Baty., Hong Kong, to Portsmouth; No. 13 Baty., Singapore, to Portsmouth; No. 22 Baty., Fort Westmoreland, to Portsmouth; No. 23 Baty., Portsmouth, to Fort Westmoreland; No. 40 Baty., Portsmouth, to Fort Westmoreland; and No. 41 Baty., Portsmouth, to Singapore. Western Div.: No. 5 Baty., Guernsey, to Devonport; No. 9 Baty., Pembroke Dock, to Devonport; No. 14 Baty., Devonport, to Guernsey; and No. 18 Baty, Devonport, to Pembroke Dock.

THE AGRA BANK.

The ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held on the 20th ult. at the Cannon-street Hotel, London, under the presidency of Mr. W. L. Watson.—The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, which recommended a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent., said that the past year had been comparatively an uneventful one in the history of the bank—a year of steady work, and almost complete immunity from bad debts, and with a fair, though not with a brilliant, measure of success. Their funds had been generally well employed; the average rate of interest was higher than it had been for some years past; while the rate of exchange had been on the upward scale. As a consequence their net revenue had increased by £16,482. The board proposed to pay ½ per cent. more dividend than last year, and had been able to commence the rebuilding up of the reserve in which they had been obliged to make such a "hold" two years ago. Their current account showed an increase of £26,541, while the fixed deposits had gone up by £75,216. It was only right to say, however, that this increase had not been uniform throughout the year. In the first half there was considerable pressure in India, and the rate at the Presidency banks rose as high as 12 per cent. At such times deposits usually ran down, and that mainly accounted for the fact that they had paid to depositors for interest £6,870 less than 1888. The cost of their deposits had averaged 3·15 per cent. as against 3·23 in 1888, so that if on the average their lending rate rather tended downward, it was counterbalanced, to some extent, by the reduced cost of their funds. Discounts, loans, &c., showed a decrease of £224,000; bills payable, represented by exchange transactions, had increased by £342,000; while on the other hand, bills receivable were £651,304 more than in 1888, which meant a larger amount of business done. The course of business, however, had not been all "plain sailing." The year opened with the transfer rate of exchange at 1s. 4 29-32d., it gradually dropped to 1s. 4 3-32d., but in the latter part of the year it closed at the same amount at which it began. Regarding exchange in the future, that depended mainly upon the result of the proposed legislation in the United States. If the proposals before Congress were carried out, and the large additional amount of silver was taken off the market, there would undoubtedly be some advance in exchange. There did not seem to be any probability of an international agreement to fix the relative value of gold and silver being realised at an early date.—The report was adopted.

LEVEE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

The Prince of Wales, on behalf of the Queen, held the second levee of the season at St. James's Palace, on March 17. The day being a "collar day," all knights and others entitled wore the collars and decorations of their different orders. The Prince of Wales, attended by General Ellis, left Marlborough House at five minutes past two, escorted by a captain's escort of the Horse Guards (Blue), for St James's Palace, where his Royal Highness was received by the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Latham, and the other high officers of the Queen's household, who conducted him to the Throne Room, which was reached at a quarter past two. The levée was well attended, the Cabinet being represented by Lord Salisbury, Mr. Smith, Lord Cranbrook, Lord Cross, Lord Knutsford, &c. The following members of the diplomatic corps were present:—The Turkish, French, German, and Italian Ambassadors, with the Secretaries of the Embassies; the Siamese, Belgian, and Portuguese Ministers. The new Chinese Minister was present on assuming his duties. Mr. Chamberlain and a number of other members of Parliament also attended. The army, navy, and auxiliary force were well represented.

The following were among the presentations made to the Prince of Wales:—Agnew, Lieut. Vans, 3rd Madras L. C.; Peach, Lieut. E., Madras Staff Corps; and Westmoreland, Brevet Major C. H., 6th Bengal Light Infy.

THE UNCOVENANTED BANQUET.

On Friday (March 14) the Indian Uncovenanted and Civil Engineers Associations gave a banquet at the Hotel Metropole, London. Sir Roper Lethbridge, K.C.I.E., M.P., presided, and the company, which numbered about 170, included Lord Teynham, General Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., C.S.I., M.P., Mr. H. S. King, C.I.E., M.P., Mr. G. Howell, M.P., Mr. Cremer, M.P., Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P., Mr. Hugh Watt, M.P., Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., Sir Whitaker Ellis, M.P., Sir Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.P., Mr. E. Brodie Hoare, M.P., Colonel Gourley, M.P., Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P., Colonel Hill, C.B., M.P., Mr. Justin Mc Carthy, M.P., Sir John Coode, K.C.M.G., Sir W. W. Hunter, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Guilford Molesworth, K.C.I.E, Mr. Edward Jenkins (vice chairman), Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., Sir Theodore Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Sir Henry Mance, Sir George B. Bruce, M.I.C.E., Mr. S. P. Low, Major-Genaral. Merriman, R.E., Mr. George Yule, ex-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, Captain J. R. Parkinton, Mr. J. S. Heymann, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Mr. S. Digby, Mr. H. W. Lucy. Mr. R. H. Smith, Mr. George O'Donnell, Mr. H. R. Hudson, Mr. H. A. Greig, Mr. H. R. Cooke, Mr. A. Binnie, Mr. Hoit S. Hallett, Mr. P. Mennell, Mr. A. Patchett Martin, Mr. W. M. Wood, Mr. J. H. Hart, Dr. S. Kapadia and Mr. J. N. Banerji. Lord Addington, Sir E. Watkin, M.P. (through ill-health), Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., Mr. H. S. Kimber, M.P., and Mr. W. H. Preece were unavoidably absent.

Before the business part of proceedings commenced, the secretary, Mr. J. S. Heyman, read the following letters and telegrams regretting inability to attend:—

Lord Aberdare regrets ill-health keeps him much at home, and continues:—"Your case seems to me a very strong one, and the excuse which sometimes justifies dely—namely, adverse finances—cannot be pleaded here. I trust so good a cause will not want powerful and persistent advocates."

The following telegram was received from Dublin:—"Regret that none of us are able to join you this evening. We, have however, been actively engaged in working for our common cause. Early next week two of our body go to London to render what personal assistance they can. Please tender our warmest thanks to your guest. Needless to add we wish your gathering every success.—Chairman, Irish Branch."

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the Queen-Empress, said:—My lord and gentlemen,—There is one toast that in every assembly of Englishmen—and when I say Englishmen, I need not tell you that I include under that nationality also Scotchmen and Irishmen—(cheers)—is always received with enthusiasm, and that is the health of that august lady whom to-night we are permitted to remember is not only the Queen of Great Britian and Ireland, but is also the Empress of India. (Cheers.) It seems to me very significant of the true loyalty that is inherent in the breasts of every one of her Majesty's subjects that the chairman of every such gathering, as this to-night, always feels it incumbent upon him to point out some reasons why his particular gathering should receive this toast with more enthusiasm than any others. But gentlemen, to-night, there is at any rate no need for me to speak on that point. In an assemblage of gentlemen who have for the most part devoted a large portion of their lives to the service of their Sovereign, in an assemblage of gentlemen who have passed that life, many of them, on the burning plains of India, and who have looked back over the blue waters of the ocean and remembered the little islands from which they came, and the Queen—the bonnie Queen—who reigned over them there—(cheers)—it is natural for such as we are, the majority of us, to receive such a toast as this with unbounded enthusiasm. It is, therefore, with the utmost confidence that I call upon you to be upstanding and to drink to the health of her Majesty the Queen-Empress. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was enthusiastically honoured.

The Chairman: My lord and gentlemen,—Ever since, a good many years ago now, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited our shores in India and made himself so truly popular there, we Anglo-Indians have always felt that his Royal Highness has an especial claim upon our affection and regard. (Cheers.) On the present occasion I ventured to think that he has also another claim besides that which he then established, for as a servant to the State, who does right good service to the public and to the State, ometimes without receiving adequate acknowledgement, I venture to hail his Royal Highness as an Uncovenanted servant. (Laughter and cheers.) And, gentlemen, he has, of late, in another point, added to his claims upon our affection and regard. He has sent out to our shores his eldest son and, with the Prince's own knowledge of India, he has ensured that the future kings of England, when they shall come to the Throne—and, please God, may that be a long, long day hence—(cheers)—shall assume their great dignities with an adequate knowledge of the circumstances of their Indian subjects and of the Indian territories under their charge. There are other members, too, of her Majesty's family who have made themselves well acquainted with India. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are now just retiring from his Royal Highness's service in India, and I am told, and we all know, that they bring with them the warmest friendship of all those with whom they have had to deal in India. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in proposing to you the toast of the "Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family."

The toast was duly honoured.

Mr. Edward Jenkins: Sir Roper Lethbridge, my Lord Tenyham, and gentlemen, the toast which I have to propose is not one, fortunately, which requires any eloquence to recommend it to any assembly of Englishmen. In fact, in toasting the Houses of Parliament we toast the wisdom of our ancestors and our own sagacity—(laugater and cheers)—the wisdom of our ancestors in establishing such institutions, and our own sagacity in continuing to maintain them. They are the two most powerful assemblies in the world, and certainly it will be admitted that none excels them in the vastness of the interests which they control. In the Government alone of India they are responsible for the fate of a poerless Empire. (Cheers.) Still, I suppose, we may admit, and it is always pleasant to admit when you are talking to your friends, that they have certain disabilities. The House of Lords is one of the most decorous assemblages in the world, and yet I dare say, that in the opinion of a large number of Englishmen, it is one of the most dull; and, if the House of Commons is sometimes disorderly, I think there is no question that it is generally amusing. (Laughter and cheers.) Sir, the extraordinary thing is that the world has recently been startled by finding that a German Emperor can become a revolutionary. Well, sir, last night, in fifty-five minutes the House of Lords passed a Bill with reference to India which is absolutely revolutionary—which will infallibly revolutionise the whole of its institutions. I look, therefore, upon the House of Lords at this moment as a dangerous body to the State. (Laughter and cheers.) Certainly, if it is dull it is strong. I think one of the most able and amusing members of the House of Commons is Mr. Toby, M.P. (Laughter.) Sometimes he goes to the House of Lords in search of a joke—vain pursuit—(laughter)—but he comes back to the House of Commons and there he finds a delightful assembly with all those emotions and all those enjoyments which accompany, as I understand, an evening party at Mayfair at Mr. Baird's—(laughter)—there he is sure to find either an Irish member moving the adjournment of the House, or an ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer scalping the venerable heads of his party. (Laughter.) But after all these merely superficial disturbances in the House of Commons only show what is the vitality of that body. We look upon the mere typhoon which strikes across the surface of the plains, and carries away what is growing there, as a matter of small consequence; what is of deeper consequence is the great forces, the silent and deadly forces, which lie beneath—which under an autocratic Government lie beneath—and which threaten the solid superstructure of society. Here those things all effervesce and pass of in those disturbances which we see in the House of Commons. Hence, we still have faith in our House of Commons. (Cheers.) But, sir, to-night, we, or rather the greater number of those who are very imperfectly represented by the individual who stands before you, have a special interest in appealing to the members of the House of Commons who are here present. For three years they have been trying to get the House of Commons to do them justice; for three years thousands of memorials have been presented to the House of Commons, but in vain. But to-night, we come to you, or, rather, I may say on their behalf, they come to you as the expectant rustics; they bring to you offerings of flesh and corn, and libations of wine—of flesh and corn which has passed through the hands of a French *chef*, and of wine in magnums. (Laughter.) If that does not appease you, what will? (Laughter and cheers.) We appeal to you as the gods, as the divinities who rule the rulers of India, and we most earnestly beseech you on behalf of those here present, that, as we have found the harvest of our hopes to dwindle from year to year, you will at least be graciously pleased as divinities to inquire into some magical method in which that terrible wrong can be redressed. (Cheers.) We have appealed, and we have appealed in vain, to those minor divinities which rule at Calcutta, but now we come to the great gods themselves. (Laughter and Cheers.) Sir, I propose the toast of the two Houses of Parliament, and I have to connect with it the names of several members here present, who have assisted the Uncovenanted Service in their hard up-hill fight. (Cheers.) And let me say, on behalf of that Service, we are grateful for what you have done—(cheers)—but our sincerest gratitude is the lively sense of favours to come. (Laughter and cheers.)—I have to propose the Houses of Parliament and to connect it with the names of Lord Teynham, Sir William Guyer Hunter, Mr. Sutherland, and Mr. Swift MacNeill. (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

Lord Teynham: Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and Gentlemen,—Nothing can be more welcome than such a compliment as has been paid in such humorous and at the same time such graceful terms by you, Mr. Vice-Chairman. (Cheers). Sir, in the days of John Company, it used to be said that India was slighted; that in either House of Parliment, if India were mentioned, there were but few members present to hear the mention. I do not think you can say that now. There are few things that could give me greater pleasure, interested as I am in India, where I have a dear child, than to be present as the guest of gentlemen who—and, so far as I understand, who alone—represent the great achievements and the highest evidences of civilisation in Her Majesty's Indian Empire; and it especially gives me pleasure, if I may be permitted to say so, to meet the guest of the evening, if I so understand him, Mr. King. (Cheers.) If there is a man against whom I have the strongest prejudice, it is the philanthropist. I think he is the most odious of mankind. That is my experience. He is generaly a man whose name is to be found in subscription list in large sums; but if you inquire of his nearest relatives, or of those immediately around him, you find that they have a very poor opinion of his philanthropy. Now, sir, that is not the case of Mr. King—(cheers)—for I know that gentlemen who have the honour and happiness of being in his service, not only have the same furlough advantages that you have, but they have advantages which I am sory to say you have not, for they get 2s. to the rupee. (Loud cheers.)

Sir W. Guyer Hunter, K.C.M.G., M.P., Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Vice-chairman, my lord, and gentlemen, I feel great pride in being selected this evening to respond to the toast of the House of Commons. For myself, I am merely a humble member of that House, and I must address you in a subdued tone in the presence of those older members here to-night. As your vice-chairman has stated, you have always had faith in the House of Commons. Gentlemen, I hope that faith will, as far as your peculiar circumstances are concerned, be in no way mitigated (Cheers.) Day by day, month by mont, and year by year—or rather, perhaps, in speaking of the House of Commons, I ought to say session by session—the House is becoming more and more intimately acquainted with India and Indian affairs. The House of Commons is a complex body. If you will look at the toast-list this evening, you will see that I, a conservative, my friend Mr. Sutherland, a Liberal Unionist, and my friend Mr. MacNeill, a Nationalist, are here to-night as representatives of the House of Commons. Although, on certain political questions we may have diversed and very opposite opinions, yet I believe, from the fact of our being here to-night, we are all agreed in having one common object in view: it is to see that such grievances, such just grievances, as those you complain of are righted. (Cheers.) And again, to repeat the words of Mr Jenkins, I trust you will have faith in the House of Commons. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. T. Sutherland, M.P.: Sir Roper Lethbridge, my lord and gentlemen, I need not, I am sure, state that I feel most highly honoured in being permitted to take a part, if only an intermediate and humble part in replying to the toast of the House of Commons; and I trust, sir, that many long years will elapse before it will be anything but a source of pride to a member of the House of Commons to reply to that toast, and before it will be a source of dignity and honour to be a member of another House. (Cheers.) Sir, there is no doubt whatever that in the society in which we move, we may find different expressions of opinion and different views entertained with regard to the present constitution of the House of Commons, and it would be most improper for me, in a meeting of this kind, which is essentially and in every way of a non-political character—(cheers)—to enter upon any expression of opinion as to whether the present constitution of the House might or might not possibly be improved, or the reverse. But I do venture to say this, that the present House of Commons (as in the case of those that have preceded it, so far as I am aware) is certainly gifted with a power of work, an abudant industry which ought to be, if it is not the envy of every other legislative chamber. (Cheers.) It is not for me to say whether a certain portion of that industry is misdirected or might be turned into other and different channels with advantage to the country; but assuredly every party in that House is as desirous as it is possible for a party to be to forward the objects which it believes to be essential to the welfare and the well-being of the country. (Cheers.) Sir, the industry of the House of Commons never tires and never sleeps. It is true, that sometimes and on rare occasions, such an event or accident may happen as happened last week in the nature of a count-out—(Laughter)—but, as you are perfectly aware, the spirit may be willing although the flesh sometimes will be weak, especially about the dinner hour. (Renewed laughter.) But, sir, if I were required to put an example of the energy, the zeal, and the self-denial of the Legislative Chamber to which I belong, I would cite what has happened this evening, when by a large majority we decided against what most of us might consider not an insane proposal to take a summer holiday in summer weather. (Laughter.) However, these are, after all, facts which everyone who studies what is passing in Parliament is fully aware of, and I will only emphasise these cursory remarks by expressing this hope—that if this country should ever find itself in difficulty, whether from external or internal causes (and this country has been before now in sore difficulty and in sore trouble, as it was about a century ago), I express the wish and the desire of every patriotic citizen that the House of Commons will be as worthy of the task which is entrusted to it as the House of Commons was in days agone. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. J. G. Swift MacNeill: Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Vice-Chairman, my lord, and gentlemen,—I feel indeed most unfeignedly honoured in being permitted to respond for this toast. I could appreciate the tone of regret with which the telegram was received announcing that none of the Irish brethren of the Uncovenanted Civil Service were present: may I endeavour to console my friends of the Uncovenanted Civil Service that, if they have present no Irish Uncovenanted member, at all events, they have an Irish Member of the House of Commons. (Cheers)—and more than one of them. Indeed, I am an example of that bold, bad man described by the Vice-Chairman, for I have often been guilty of moving the adjournment of the House. (Laughter.) I have moved the adjournment of the House to bring before the public what I thought was a case of wrong, and without violating any confidences I may tell the Uncovenanted Indian Civil Servants that if their condition be not soon rectified, I may try the same plan in reference to them. (Cheers.) And I may say this, that a gentleman—I have never divulged his name, nor do I wish to do so—but a gentleman whom you very much love and who is associated with you in this great work, a gentleman who differs from me in politics, had his heart, so moved by the story of distress that I told, that he came to me afterwards, although he had voted against the adjournment, and gave me 100*l.* for the Irish peasants. (Cheers.) Now I would not at this advanced stage of the evening, and knowing that Mr. King, whom you all know and admire, is about to address you—I would not treat you to any panegyric on the Imperial Parliament, but I may say this, that I am very proud to belong to it—(Cheers)—that all my thoughts and hopes and ambitions are connected with it, and I am proud likewise, because it is Imperial Parliament, and because it is the grand inquest not only of the nation but of the Empire at large, and because the humblest member who stands up there will have an attentive hearing if he speaks from his heart, and if he try to advocate, as we have done in your case, the cause of them that suffer wrong. (Loud cheers.) My hon. friends were perfectly right when they said that the cause of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was not a cause of mere party politcs. It is a higher and a holier cause: it is a cause that appeals to the hearts and to the sypathies, and to the sense of justice of men, whether they are Conservative, or Radicals, or Parnellites, or anything else, and as such, when fairly presented in the House of Commons, it will have a patient hearing, and eventually justice will be done. (Cheers.) I was once asked (I am in a mood of confidences)—(Laughter—)I was once asked whether I ever felt nervous in addressing the Imperial Parliament, and I was compelled to say in the innocence and integrity of my heart that I never did. (Laughter.) I hope I shall not be had up for contempt to-morrow morning for saying that. (Laughter.) But, in a seriousness, looking round on the two or three hundred gentlemen who are here, representatives of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, I do feel a sense of responsibility in addressing this presence, and I will tell you why. The public conscience is awake at the present moment, and men are asking themselves not how we obtained our Indian Empire, but are we justified in keeping it or not? And I say this without any hesitation from my knowledge of the subject, that it is the Uncovenanted Civil Service of the Crown in India that supplies to the British Government their justification on moral grounds of holding that Empire. (Loud cheers.) We have in the Indian Empire, as we know, 250 millions of people committed to our care. Who have educated these people, who have elevated them, who have endeavoured to blend Eastern culture with Western civilisation—who but the Uncovenanted Civil Servants, and they alone? (Loud cheers.) Who have given to far distant cities means of intercommunication by the telegraph? The Uncovenanted Civil Servants. (Cheers.) Who have made physical access easy by roads and railways but the Uncovenanted Civil Servants. Cheers.) who have given to a barren and distrated land the enormous benefits of irrigation, and with it the accompanying blessings of civilisation but the Uncovenanted Civil Servants? Who have gone forth and laboured, making a miserable fen, or jungle, or prairie, with its desolation and loneliness, into a garden for the benefit of those people but the Uncovenanted Civil Servants? (Cheers.) They, and they alone supply our justification. They have gone, not as many of our colonists have done, to found a great fortune for themselves in another England beyond the sea. They have gone to the disolate places of nature and they have made those places fair and beauteous as the garden of the Lord for the Indian people and for the English Empire, of whom they are proud. And are we, when they have done that, to turn round and say the labourer is not worthy of his hire? (Loud cheers.) Are we, on account of some miserable legal quibble—it may be legal, but it is eminently fraudulent—(Cheers)—to deny proper payment to these gentlemen who have suffered all these hardships away from home, and wives, and children in a terrible climate? All I can say is that the present treatment of the Uncovenanted Civil Servants is a nineteenth-century version of St. Paul's expression, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." (Loud cheers.) As a friend of the Empire—and, although sometimes people doubt it, they make a great mistake, for I am a friend of the Empire—(cheers)—as a friend of English Uncovenanted Civil Servants I, to the best of my ability—and not only I, but the party—(cheers)—will, without signing any pledge or anything of that sort—because, I think, politics asunder (and even them included sometimes), you consider us pretty good fellows—(Laughter and cheers)—we will do our best to help deserving men. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. S. King, M.P., who was received with loud and continued cheers, said: Sir Roper Lethbridg, my lord and gentlemen, I do not doubt that, in assigning to me the honour and responsibility of proposing the chief toast this evening, the committee, who have had charge of the arrangement of this great banquet desired to pay me the greatest compliment that it was in their power to offer. (Cheers.) Probaly they imagined that for me after-dinner speaking was a pastime, and that digestion and oratory mutually stimulate each other. (Laughter.) Unfortunately, sir, experience tells a different tale. I have hardly yet recovered from the full effects of having to combine under the torrid temperature of India the feat of at once doing justice to the generous hospitality of the members of the Service whose representatives I see here to-day with the effort to marshal the arguments in favour of the cause which it is my honour and my privilege under these agreeable circumstances once more to commend to your notice. Sir, I have only escaped, I regret to say, from the Scylla of Indian hospitality to fall into the Charybolis of English influenza; and from the clutches of that foul fiend I have been pitched out on the shore as weak as a new-born baby, and as imbecile as the oldest inhabitant of Hanwell. (Laughter.) I can only throw myself on the indulgence of my audience, and beg them to excuse me if I cannot to-night do justice to a cause in which I think they know I have on many occasions lifted up my voice—(Cheers)—and in which I know that everyone here knows that my heart is firmly set. (Loud cheers.) Sir, what adds to the difficulty, what adds to my disappointment, is that I see at these tables, and I am glad to see so many of my colleagues in the House of Commons who could do so much more justice to the theme on which I have to address you than I can do myself. ("No, no.") I would that one of them were addressing you to-night; but perpaps there is one advantage that I possess over them. I have by a long and painful process mastered the various grievances of the Services, which it has been the desire of those who have organised this meeting to get remedied; and as the result of my long study, I have become convinced of the existence of legitimate grievances which ought to be remedied—(Cheers)—and I have recently also had the opportunity of discussing with members of the Services in India, and with leading officials of the Government, the difficult, and in many respects serious, problems which it is our object to solve. One of the most noteworthy things that I saw in my trip in India was the universal sympathy which your cause excites. (Hear, hear.) I am glad to be able to testify, as regards the great sister Services—the Military and the Covenanted—to the widespread sympathy they have with you, their brethren, in the Uncovenanted Service in the hardships under which you are labouring. (Cheers.) I found only one opinion as to the hardships under which you are suffering. If all did not agree as to the means by which those evils were to be remedied, all were agreed that you were suffering a grievous wrong. (Cheers.) And, sir, I found—I think I am betraying no official secret in saying it—I found in Calcutta an earnest desire on the part of the Government of India that the injustice under which you are suffering should be remedied. (Cheers.) I may say that at this time I have reason to believe that the Government are seriously considering in what way the complaints which you have laid before them can be met. And I found in India that the splendid services which have been rendered by the gentlemen who belong to the various departments of the Uncovenanted Service—the great department which has, through the length and breadth of the peninsula, laid its monument more lasting than brass in the mighty public works which meet the eye from the Himalayas to Cape Cormorin—from Quetta to Mandalay; the Education Department, which has transformed the moral and intellectual life of India; the Department of Police, of Forests, of Telegraphs—all those departments which call for high scientific attainments or moral and intellectual acquirements—I say, sir, that I found in India that those services are universally recognised as entitled to a more just and generous treatment than that which they have hitherto received. (Cheers) For my own part I can only say that I returned from India more convinced than ever that in aiding and advocating the cause, I am not only doing that which is right in itself, not only advocating what is founded on justice, but I am aiding the Government—that I am helping the Government by assisting to remove that discontent which, if long protracted, must infallibly bring incalculable mischief on the Indian administration. (Cheers.) In other words, gentlemen, I say to my brother-members of Parliament who are here that the impression which is left on my mind by personal contact with the fact and the men is this, that it would conduce to the efficiency, and I may add to the economy, of Indian administration were that sense of wrong and injustice which I testify is at this moment fostering in the hearts of fifteen hundred European servants in India removed by wise and timely and resonable concession. (Loud cheers.) And, gentlemen, that is not my opinion alone. It is the opinion of other members of Parliament who have visited India, not sentimentalists, but hard headed business men—men like my honourable friends, Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. Caine, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Bradlaugh, and many others who have seen India, and who have returned for India, sympathising with the cause. (Cheers.) It was to me a noteworthy thing that in Bombay and Calcutta two old and most distinguished members of the great Covenanted Service of India, called in their Presidencies the father of the Service, attended the dinners which, with too lavish display of grateful feeling, were given in my honour there and spoke in terms of warm and sympathetic feeling in favour of the cause which it is my privilege to commend to your enthusiasm to-night. (Cheers.) In saying this I think I have said enough to show you that the cause is worthy at any rate of that Select Committee of the House of Commons, which is what we members of the House of Commons have demanded on behalf our our friends. We ask for an inquiry by the House of Commons into the grievances of the Uncovenanted Civil Service: we ask that that committee should be comprised of men unprejudiced by their previous life, men of business accustomed to decide these questions—independent members of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, I think I may say as much as this, that before I have sat down five minutes, the members of the Service in this room will know that the battle is won. (Loud cheers) I do not wish to detract one ioto from the laurels which will circle the head of our chairman this evening, as he will rise to return thanks for this toast, and will read you a letter which will give you the encouragement you have so long sought. (Cheers.) I leave it to him to satisfy your natural curiosity. After what I have said, I am sure you will agree with me that it is unnecessary that I should give any arguments in favour of our petition. I can only tell you that those arguments were confirmed in my mind by what I saw in India; and it will rest with you in the immediate future to justify the action of myself and your other friends. I now give you with a clear conscience the toast of "The Cause," which we are met here to promote. It is the most pleasant duty of my life that I am permitted this eveing to connect it with my honourable friend, that old member of the Uncovenanted Service, Sir Roper Lethbridge. (Loud cheers.)

To be continued.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Different versions of existing agreements among the European Powers having recently appeared in the London Press, writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, it will probably interest the public to know something more accurate on the subject than has hitherto been disclosed. It is quite true that a formal understanding was arrived at some time ago by three of the Great Powers in anticipation of Russian aggression in Bulgaria, but it is not correct that Germany was a party thereto. Prince Bismarck had, no doubt, full cognisance of it, and did not in any way attempt to interfere with it. It was substantially to the effect that if Russian troops were sent to Bulgaria they would be opposed by the forces of the three contracting Powers. It was the first time since the Crimean war that Russia had found herself in presence of such a formidable international *veto*. It was completely successful, and since it has existed direct intervention in Bulgaria has not been dreamed of at St. Petersburg. There is another European arrangement, concerning which particulars cannot be published for the present without damaging the cause of peace. Its object is to meet aggressive naval action on the part of Russia, and it includes two of the Great Powers that have efficient fleets at their command. It guarantees the *status quo* in the Mediterranean, and renders impossible the capture of Constantinople through an advance by sea. The fear of Parliamentary indiscreation rendered it inadvisable to give these understandings the form of formal treaties or conventions; but means have been found for making the obligations thus contracted as binding as if they had been consigned to parchment.

The correspondent who sends this is usually very well informed. There can be no doubt that the two nations hinted at in the latter portion of his note are Great Britain and Italy.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS: ANXIETY AT VIENNA.

Intelligence of a rather perplexing character has arrived from Russia, writes the *Times* correspondent at Vienna on March 16. General Vannovski, the War Minister, has given orders that two divisions of Infantry and twelve regiments of cavalry shall be concentrated with the least possible delay near Kamenitz and Podolsk, close to the Austrian and Roumanian frontiers. As there are already one division of infantry and five regiments of cavalry in this district, the object of bringing up such heavy reinforcements all of a sudden is not apparent. Attempts are being made to explain it by the fact that great activity has lately been shown by the Roumanian Government in pushing on the fortifications round Bucharest and in the valley of Sereth along the Russian border. The thirty two detached forts which are to protect Bucharest will, it is said, be ready to receive their guns by this time next year. Perhaps the Russian Government hopes to intimidate Roumania from completing its fortifications. But this new military demonstration is menacing to Austria as well as Roumania, and must put this country on its defence.

Within the last two years no fewer then twenty-six regiments of infantry, four brigades of field artillery, eight brigades of horse artillery, six regiments of Cossacks, and seven regiments of dragoons have been concentrated by Russia along the German, Austrian, and Roumanian frontiers.

To the above the correspondent of the *Standard* added on March 19 the following:—It is reported that every day during the past week trains conveying Circassian cavalry have been arriving from the south at Proskuroff, in Podolia, hard by the Austrian frontier. An entire division of infantry and eight more regiments of cavalry are also expected in the fortress of Kamieniez Podolsky, on the Dniester, one of the most important Russian positions, on account of its vicinity both to Austria and Roumania. New reserve regiments have, as announced at the end of February, been formed in the Caucasus, and this will facilitate the march of fresh troops from the home of the Cossacks into Central Russia, and thence to the western frontiers. The system is to drive the impoverished peasants to the Caucasus, there to be trained as Cossacks, whence they are removed to Central Russia, and thence to the Western frontiers. They are drilled by the Free Lances already established in the Caucasus, and as soon as they can pass as real Cossacks they are drawn upon to augment the already formidable Russian forces close to the frontiers of Austria and Germany. Military men in Austria-Hungary are filled with anxiety at seeing how the strength of the Russians near the borders is being constantly increased, while the Austrian organisation and financial considerations permit no adequate preparations to meet the Russian advance by counter measures. On the Austrian side there are already three Army Corps in Galicia, and no more can possibly be sent to that Province in time of peace, while there is nothing to stop Russia pouring troops into Poland in unlimited numbers. Apprehensions are also felt on account of Roumania slackening her military activity. The fortifications around Bucharest, of which so much has been said, and on which so many expectations have been based, are, for instance, far behind the programme published by the Government two years ago. Not a single fort, in fact, can be said to be finished, and out of the projected eighteen forts only eight have as yet been even commenced.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

The *Standard* correspondent at Constantinople telegraphed on March 19:—Negotiations are proceeding between Russia and Turkey for the immigration into Ottoman territory of a large contingent of Mahomedans of the Caucasus. A Russian general officer is now here completing the arrangement for their proper reception. The haste and anxiety displayed by the Russian authorities to get rid of so many of their subjects affords food for reflection, the conclusion forcing itself upon the inquiring mind—although the fact is carefully disguised by the Czar's Government—that the immigrants are none other than mauranding Circassians, whose departure for the country of their origin will no doubt prove a great benefit to Russia but an unmixed evil to their new rulers. Past experience of similar immigrations of these turbulent people into the Sultan's dominions has been so extremely unsatisfactory that it is difficult to understand why Abdul Hamid should have accepted off hand the present large consignment. One or both of two considerations must have influenced him in his decision—subserviency to Russian will, or the tendency so strongly developed in the present Sovereign to draw round him all the scattered elements of the Mussulman world.

It will be seen in our Parliamentary Report that Professor Bryce, M. P., put a question on the subject in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, and, not being satisfied with the reply, intimated his intention of bringing the matter before Parliament.

BULGARIAN AFFAIRS.

On Friday night, 14th. ult., the correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed from Vienna:—The Panslavist newspapers circulating outside Russia, such as the Roumanian papers, the connection of which with M. Hitrovo, the head and front of the agitation in the Balkan States, is notorious, again publish threats of fresh plots against Bulgaria, as they did many months previous to the Panitza conspiracy. They also foretell renewed troubles in Crete, and, after a fashion, under Russian auspices, asserting that Russia is about to send her entire fleet into Greek waters to protect the Cretans in Greece, who are preparing to return home in order to put an end to Turkish tyranny. What amount of truth there is in these announcements it is difficult to say, but it is a fact that, up to the present, every prediction of plotting in Bulgaria has been followed by action, whether it be a few days or a few months afterwards. The object is, of course, to keep the Bulgarians in a state of unrest. M. Stambouloff, under the circumstances, seems to think it necessary to do something out of the way, either by effecting the Prince's recognition or by proclaiming the independence of Bulgaria. The value of either remedy may not be great, but the fact remains that the Bulgarians are getting uneasy, and that surprises are in store for Europe from that quarter. It is reported that the general elections to the Sobranje will take place by the end of April. The composition of that assembly will dictate the character of the step by means of which Bulgaria will seek a way out of the present *impasse*.

The Porte, after holding out all sorts of encouragement, has now intimated to M. Voulkovitch, the Bulgarian Agent, that it has no intention of recognising either Prince Ferdinand or his Government. It also seems inclined to repudiate the bargain entered into for the purchase by Bulgaria of a portion of the Eastern railways, a matter which had been regarded as practically settled. This rapid and complete change of front is considered here to be due to the pressure brought to bear at Constantinople by Russia, and has produced a painful sense of discouragement.

The correspondent of the *Times* writes from Vienna (March 19):—Dr. Voulkovitch, the Bulgarian Agent at Constantinople, has delivered to the Porte a long and gravely-worded document, in which the reasons why the Sultan should recognise Prince Ferdinand are set forth at length. The Porte will take no notice of this document. An article in the *Bulgaria* which foreshadows an early proclamation of Bulgaria's independence has been much discussed in Vienna. So long as Bulgaria remains under Turkish suzerainty the Macedonian question will not press for settlement, but if Bulgaria declares itself free, and if Russian agents cleverly manage to stir up an insurrection among the Macedonian Bulgars, the Greeks and Servians will not be slow to claim their own ethnographical shares in the province. There are too many combustible elements scattered about the Balkan countries for M. Stambouloff to indulge safely in a discharge of fireworks.

The *Tagblatt* learns from Sofia that the Russian Government has refused to receive the war indemnity, amounting to 3,600,000 roubles. The reason alleged is that the Bulgarian Government before paying the sum demanded a receipt declaring that the Russian Government received the sum above-mentioned from "the legally established Bulgarian Government."

The semi-official journal *Bulgaria* makes the grave announcement that M. Stambouloff will in the next session of the Sobranje call upon that assembly to vote certain measures "with reference to the situation created by Turkey for Bulgaria." These measures, according to the *Bulgaria*, are to compel the Government to repudiate the Sultan's suzerainty and to desist from the payment of further tribute to the Porte.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

General Gruitch has informed Dr. Stransky, the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, that M. Mintchevics, Prince Ferdinand's representative at Belgrade, has entirely lost the confidence of the Servian Government. It is believed that this step on the part of the Servian Minister for Foreign Affairs will be followed by the recall of M. Mintchevics. M. Pascics, the President of the Skuptschina, has returned to Belgrade from St. Petersburg.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS ZORKA OF MONTENEGRO.

The death of the Princess Zorka of Montenegro, wife of Prince Peter Karageorgevitch, and eldest daughter of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, is an event of great political importance. Her decease severs the link between the aspirant to the throne of the great Servian Empire and the legitimate heir of the princely family which once reigned over Servia, and still hopes to wrest the sceptre from the House of Obrenovitch. The marriage of Princess Zorka (and Prince Peter was meant on both sides to be a political union. The relations between the Prince of Montenegro and his son-in-law were, however, abruptly altered after the former returned from St. Petersburg as "the Czar's sole friend," and after the matrimonial alliance with the Imperial House of Russia. The existence of a male heir to the Prince will not alter the fact that Prince Nicholas will, for the future, consider himself the sole claimant to a throne which cannot be raised up till after a war in which Russia and her petty allies in Southern Europe remain the victors.

CRETE.

The accounts from Crete continue to be varied and confusing. It is clear, however, that matters are not settling down.

The British Foreign Office has issued a volume of correspondence, extending over the past six months, on the subject of the affairs of Crete. One of the latest documents is from Commander Brenton, of H. M. S. Fearless, who on Feb. 10, after a visit to the Ionian Islands, wrote that on his return to Crete, after an absence of more than a month, he found that the political aspect of affairs in the Island had undergone no very great change. The complaints of outrages by the troops in the interior, with one exception seemed to have ceased. There appeared to be no indication that the Christian population had any present intention of taking to the mountains or otherwise rising in insurrection. It seemed likely that, as Chakir Pasha obtained more time to carry out a firm and conciliatory course of government, the prospects of disturbances would gradually become less and less, although it would never be safe to say that in Crete all chance of an outbreak was entirely at an end.

The Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs has issued instructions to the Turkish Consuls in Greece to keep the Government informed of all movements on the frontier. The situation is watched with considerable anxiety, because the belief is growing that the Greek Government may be unable to resist popular sentiment in favour of assisting the Cretans.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes on the 20th ultimo:—Intelligence received from Sofia to-day encourages the hope that M. Stambouloff may yet be able to control the faction of the Sobranje which is urging him to proclaim Bulgaria's independence. M. Stambouloff is much to be blamed for having truckled to this faction for election purposes, but now that the Independence party have published their programme, he seems inclined to pause. The Independence party are minded to go much further than expressing mere Platonic resolutions in favour of Bulgaria's independence. They want the Sobranje to convoke a Grand National Assembly at Tirnovo for the proclamation of Bulgaria as an independent kingdom, and for the election of Prince Ferdinand as King.

M. Stambouloff has received the most strenuous advice from diplomatic quarters against letting himself be inveigled into any political adventure of this kind, and he has also been reminded by the Landerbank at Vienna that the Bulgarian loan was only granted on the understanding that the Bulgarian Government was going to maintain the safe and orderly policy which it has been pursuing for the last three years.

A Reuter despatch of yesterday's date from Sophia says:—The Bank of Bulgaria to-day commenced the payment of the arrears of the costs of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria by remitting the sum of 1,000,000 roubles to the German Diplomatic Agent.

THE LATE SIR HOWARD ELPHINSTONE.

Colonel Fremantle, temporarily commanding the Western District, arrived at Devonport on Friday (14th ult.,) and issued a general order to the troops, announcing with what deep regret he received the intelligence of the death of Major-General Sir Howard Elphinstone, and adding that he felt assured that this intimation would be received with profound sorrow by all ranks in his command. The officers have gone into mourning for a month.

The Court Circular, under date of Buckingham Palace, March 14, contains the following:—"The Queen received yesterday, with profound grief, the terrible news of the untimely death of Sir Howard Elphinstone. Sir Howard enjoyed Her Majesty's entire confidence, esteem, and friendship for thirty-one years. He had been selected by the Prince Consort to be governor to his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught when he was only eight and a half years old. The Queen and still more the Duke of Connaught have lost a dear, valued, and most devoted friend, to whom the latter could always turn for wise advice and counsel. The lamented general, who was a very distinguished officer and most accomplished man, visited the Queen at Windsor Castle on the 6th, and took leave of Her Majesty on the morning of the 7th, having told her that he would be back in England in four weeks. All the Royal Family unite with the Queen in deeply deploring Sir Howard Elphinstone's loss, as he was greatly respected and beloved by all of them. The deepest sympathy is felt for Lady Elphinstone, and news of her, as well as particulars of the tragic event, are anxiously looked for."

As a mark of respect to the late general, a memorial service was held on Sunday at the garrison chapel, Devonport, and was attended by most of the troops in garrison. The Naval Commander-in-Chief ordered the ensign of the Royal ships in the harbour to be at half-mast until sunset, and minute guns were fired from the Black Prince and the citadel. Naval officers wore mourning.

The Chaplain-General preached on Sunday night to a crowded congregation of officers and soldiers at All Saints' Church, Aldershot. At the end of his sermon on "The victory of the Cross over two rich rulers," he payed a marked tribute to the late Sir H. Elphinstone.

A special correspondent of the *Western Morning News* at Teneriffe sends some details of the death of Sir Howard Elphinstone, who was washed overboard from the steamship Tongariro on the same day he left Plymouth for a month's stay at Teneriffe:—At half-past nine o'clock on the night named, when the Tongariro was at the mouth of the Channel, General Elphinstone came on the saloon deck to look at the lights of Ushant, which were then coming into view. He stood talking on the deck with Mr. Vivian, jun., and was standing just before the chartroom on the port side of the steamer. Mr. Vivian was sitting on the skylight, Sir Howard facing him. The weather was clear, with a fresh wind, and a somewhat rough sea. The ship was occasionally rolling, although not heavily, and it is evident that General Elphinstone thought lightly of the rolling, as he might easily have steadied himself by holding on to the bars of the skylight or to the window of the chart-room which were both within his reach. But presently there came a heavier roll than before, and as the vessel was recovering from it Sir Howard slipped. He was thrown against the gunwale chains, and, turning a complete somersault, went overboard. The fourth officer and Mr. Vivian both saw the General fall on a partially open port below, and roll thence into the water. The engines were immediately reversed. A patent life buoy bearing a light was thrown overboard, and a boat lowered with all despatch. The ship cruised around the spot for two hours, but no sign of the general was discovered, and the search was reluctantly abandoned.

About 500 officers and troops of the Devonport garrison journeyed from that town to Exeter on the 20th ult., to attend the special service at Exeter Cathedral which was commanded to be held in the morning by the Queen in memory of the late General. Her Majesty was represented by General Sir J Cowell.

Lady Elphinstone and her daughter arrived at Plymouth on Thursday, 20th ult., in the New Zealand s.s. Rimutaka. Sir Clayton Cowell, with a message from the Queen to Lady Elphinstone, went out to meet the vessel.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT THE CARLTON CLUB.

A meeting of Conservative Peers and members of Parliament was held on the 20th ult. at the Carlton Club, the Prime Minister presiding. Upwards of 80 Peers and 211 members of the House of Commons were present. Letters of apology for unavoidable absence were received from the Duke of Beaufort and Lords Londonderry, Londesborough, Denman, Barrington, Harlech, De Ramsey, Beauchamp, Ellenborough, Bathurst, De Montalt, Belmore, Lindsay, and Glasgow; also from Mr. R. W. Hanbury, Sir E. Lechmere, Mr. T. H. Sidebottom, Sir M. Ridley, and Sir R. Lethbridge.

Lord Salisbury was received with great cheering as he entered the room in which his political co-adjutors had assembled. The Premier spent a few minutes shaking hands with and receiving the congratulations of those nearest to him, and then proceeded to the business of the day. He was received with renewed cheering on rising to address the meeting, the demonstration of enthusiasm lasting some seconds. Prefacing his speech with a hope that the proceedings should be regarded as private, he went on to explain that the meeting had been called in redemption of the pledge he gave at a former gathering that more frequent opportunities should be afforded for an exchange of opinion on the topics of the day between the leaders and the rank-and-file of the party. Matters over which he had no control—(loud cheers)—had unfortunately prevented him calling the party together at an earlier date. He went on to say that it was unfortunate that more progress had not been made so far in the House of Lords. In the House of Commons they had had to deal with obstruction and open opposition of a very determined kind. His lordship referred at some length to the Tithes Bill and Land Purchase Bill, which would shortly have to be considered in the House of Commons, and expressed a hope that honourable members would do their best to assist the progress of these measures through the House. It was especially desirable that there should not be undue discussion on either Bill. There would probably be obstruction from the other side; but it was in the highest degree desirable that the conservative party should work together. In regard to the legislation which was in contemplation in the direction of assisted education, he appealed to those present not to be premature in giving pledges on the subject. Let them await an exposition of the principles on which the Government proposals were based before taking up any attitude which might pledge them in the eyes of their constituents or of the public. There had been much talk recently about an immediate dissolution. He need hardly tell them that all gossip of this kind should be taken for what it was worth. The Government were doing good work, and they still had pledges to fulfil. He believed, moreover, that they retained a loyal support in the country. He advised honourable members, however, not to lose sight of the fact that the time for a general election was gradually approaching nearer and an appeal to the people must be faced. It was, therefore, necessary that honourable gentlemen should see to the condition of the organisation in their respective constituencies, and they must put their house in order so as to be prepared for any contingencies. He spoke of the slow progress that had been made in the House of Commons since the commencement of the present session, and hoped that every member would make an effort, although it involved some personal sacrifice, to be constant and unremitting in his attendance to his legislative duties. The Whips did the arduous work with remarkable efficiency, but unless they had the co-operation of the party it was unfair to expect them to always achieve that success which was so desirable. In conclusion, his lordship again insisted on the necessity for a constant and undivided support being accorded to the Government during the remainder of the present session.

A general discussion followed.

Lord Salisbury, in the course of a general reply, expressed his thanks for the gratifying reception given to his statement, and for the generous criticism it had met with. He said that the Scotch Bills were ready, and would be introduced early. An Allotments Bill had been introduced in compliance with the pledges of the Government. As to the Education question, he thought it was undesirable to deal with it fragmentarily, and he thought it might well be left till next year. He assured hon. members interested in Colonial questions that they were receiving anxious attention, though every step of the negotiations could not be made public. The Irish Local Government Bill would follow the Land Purchase Bill, and with respect to the latter he thought, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed with him, that the security to be provided would be found quite satisfactory.

ARMY AND NAVY REFORM.

The report of the Royal Commission, presided over by Lord Hartington, on the Administration of the Army and Navy, was issued on the 20th ult.

In its researches into the many complex technicalities covered by the reference the Commission was greatly aided by summaries of the mass of information collected by previous similar bodies, and by statements descriptive of the administrative systems obtaining in certain foreign countries, drawn up by the Naval and Military Intelligence Department. But in order to gain a more accurate idea of the practical working of the service organisation, the Commission formulated a series of questions addressed to past and present Ministers and professional officers of experience. These questions chiefly had regard to (a) measures required to ensure closer administrative harmony between the Naval and Military Serivices; (b) matters of internal departmental administration and the responsibility of departmental chiefs and their immediate subordinates. As was to be expected, the written answers bore witness to great divergence of opinion. A number of political and professional officers were examined personally, but their evidence was given on the understanding that it should not be made public, and is, therefore, not placed before the country.

The subject matter of the Report is divided under four heads:—A. The measures required to insure full and sufficient administrative harmony between the two departments. B. The internal administration of the Admiralty. C. The internal administration of the War Office. D. The relation of the Treasury to both departments of State, and matters of financial control generally.

With regard to the first of these subjects—the relations existing between the War Office and the Admiralty—the Commissioners are forcibly struck by the fact that, although in war or in preparation for war the two departments are more or less dependent upon each other, no attempt has been made to establish settled and regular intercommunication between them. The Report says:—

"It has been stated in evidence before us that no combined plan of operations for the defence of the empire in any given contingency has ever been worked out or decided upon by the two departments; that some of the questions connected with the defence of military ports abroad, and even of those at home, are still, after much departmental correspondence, in an unsettled condition; and that the best mode of garrisoning some of the distant coaling stations is also undecided.

"In all these subjects a question of principle is involved which no attempt has been made to solve by a final and definite decision. The naval authorities contend that it is essential to the efficiency of the fleet, and the success of naval operations; that absolute freedom of action shall be left to naval commanders in time of war, and that this freedom of action would be impaired by any regulations or understanding involving the retention of certain ships at certain stations, in order to aid in their military defence. On the other hand, the military authorities consider that it is essential to the completeness and efficiency of their preparations that they should be informed what amount of assistance they can definitely reckon upon from the navy.

"There does not appear to us to exist sufficient provision for the consideration by either service of the wants of the other. It seems to be assumed without adequate ground that each will be, in time of need, prepared to give the assistance essential to or highly necessary for the efficiency of the other, and there is a want of such definite and established relations between the Admiralty and the War Office as would give the opportunity to either Department of calling the attention of the other to the condition of the establishments and preparations in which it is vitally interested."

The Commissioners conclude—Our recommendations as to the administrations of the admiralty may be summed up as follow:—

1. Full recognition of the complete and individual responsibility to Parliament and the country, of the Cabinet Minister at the head of the department, for all matters connected with your Majest's navy.

2. Constitution of the office of the First Naval Lord as that of Chief Adviser of the First Lord in all great questions of naval policy.

3. Clear definition of the administrative duties of each of the remaining lords, and direct responsibility of each of them to the First Lord for his own duties.

4. The board to be regarded as a Standing Council for Naval Affairs, but the existence of such council in no way to diminish the responsibility of the First Lord.

The report is signed by the whole of the Commissioners, with certain reservations. Sir Richard Temple dissents from one of the expressions contained in the Report, that the First Naval Lord is *de facto* chief of the staff to the First Lord. He is unable to admit this with reference to the importance of supporting the professional position of the First Naval Lord.

Sir F. Richards, Lieutenant-General Brackenbury, and Mr. Ismay sign the Report subject to minor reservations, and a memorandum is appended by Lord Randolph Churchill, in which he suggests that the offices actually in existence of Secretary of State for War, and of the Board of Admiralty be abolished, and in their place he proposes that there should be created three new offices:—

1. A Commander-in-Chief or Lord High Admiral of the Navy having, subject to the Government, supreme control over and responsibility for naval administration.

2. A Commander-in-Chief or Captain-General of the Army having, subject to the Government, supreme control over and responsibility for the administration of the army.

3. For the purpose of preserving and insuring the financial control of Parliament and the Government, and of supplying the much-needed link between the two services, so that the one great object of Imperial defence should be more completely attained, the creation of the office of Secretary of State and Treasurer for the Sea and Land Forces of the Crown.

STATE SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The Emperor has expressed his great satisfaction that England, though after some hesitation, has decided to send a considerable number of Plenipotentiaries and Delegates to the Labour Conference. We understand that it was originally arranged that Baron Henry de Worms should be one of the Plenipotentiaries representing this country at the Berlin Conference, but he was unable to leave England in consequence of his official engagements.

The Conference was opened in Berlin on Saturday afternoon (15th ult.) by Baron von Berlepsch, Prussian Minister of Commerce, in the so-called Congress Hall of Prince Bismarck's palace. The delegates took their seats in the alphabetical order of their respective countries, thus avoiding all questions of precedence. After Baron von Berlepsch had welcomed them in the name of the Emperor, this Prussian Minister, on the motion of the Austrian delegate (Dr. Migerka), was unanimously elected President, Under-Secretary of State Herr Magdeburg being appointed his substitute. Baron von Berlepsch, speaking in French, which is to be the official language of the Conference, then delivered the opening address In the course of it he said:—"Now that the well-being of the various classes of the population seems threatened by industrial competition, the Emperor is of opinion that the labour question demands the attention of all civilised communities. To seek for a solution of this question is now not only a duty of philanthropy, but also of that politic wisdom which impels the State to safeguard the welfare of all citizens, and at the same time to preserve the priceless treasure of a civilisation that is the growth of centuries. As regards this task, all the European States are in an identical or similar position. This similarity would alone justify an attempt to bring about an understanding between the Governments, in order by preventive measures to present a common front to common dangers." The secretaries were then introduced to the Conference, the credentials of the delegates presented, and the order of business discussed. It was agreed that the sittings of the Conference should begin daily at eleven, the next sitting being fixed for Monday. During the meeting of the Conference secrecy regarding its proceedings is to be rigorously observed.

The business of the sitting of the "Labour Conference" on the 17th. ult., was confined to the nomination of delegates of the several nations to serve on committees. Three committees were appointed—for Mines, Sunday Labour, and Women's and Children's Labour. On the first of these Sir John Gorst and Mr. Dale, with Messrs. Burt and Barnett as adjoints, will serve; on the second, Sir John Gorst and Sir William Houldsworth, with Messrs. Whymper and Burnett as adjoints; on the third, Mr. Scott and Sir William Houldsworth, with Messrs. Whymper and Birtwhistle as adjoints.

The German Government is giving to the delegates an exhaustive summary of the work and legislation of every country in these fields. It is the unanimous opinion in the Conference that Great Britian is far ahead of every other nation in all matters connected with the regulation of questions affecting the working classes.

The questions propounded in the programme will be discussed in the order of their complexity, the simplest, that of Sunday labour, being taken first, and that of underground labour last. The general discussion began to-day, and resulted in the appointment of the sub-committees of experts, who began their work at once. Bishop Kopp, of Breslau, was appointed chairman of the Sunday Labour Committee; Herr Houchecorne, head of the Berlin Mining Academy, chairman of the Mining Committee; and M. Jules Simon, chairman of the Women and Children's Labour Committee. Each Power is represented in each committee, but only those members were elected who expressed a desire in that direction.

M. Jules Simon is the object of general interest, and is treated with the greatest attention by Baron von Berlepsch and the other German members. It is much regretted that the Belgian Minister, M. Jacobs, will not arrive for several days, owing to indisposition.

The British Delegates to the Berlin Labour Conference were invited to dine with Prince Bismarck on March 17. The Prince will entertain the representatives by nations.

On Monday (15 ult.) in the middle of the crisis, the Prince, accompanied by two huge dogs, strolled into one of the Committee-rooms, and chatted pleasantly with M. Jules Simon and other members.

On Wednesday evening (19th ult.) their Imperial Majesties held a *defilir cour* in the Ritter Saal of the Schloss, the Court having put off mourning for the occasion. At this *defilir cour*, which is a mixture of an English Levee and Drawing Room, numerous presentations were made, including the delegates to the Labour Conference. Previously the French delegates were entertained to dinner by Prince Bismarck.

A difference of opinion having arisen between M. Delahaye, one of the French delegates, and his colleagues, the former has given in his resignation. M. Delahaye's ideas are Socialistic.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* writes last night:—The work of the Labour Conference is proceeding with unexpected rapidity and success. The Sunday Work Committee has as good as finished its labours. It has arrived at a compromise, advising that rest on Church holidays shall be made obligatory only for women, young persons, and children.

The Children's Labour Committee has resolved to recommend that it shall be forbidden to employ school children except in certain defined cases.

The differences which had arisen between M. Delahaye and M. Jules Simon, French delegates to the Labour Conference, have been arranged, a Reuter despatch says.

Writing on the excise policy of the Indian Government to the editor of the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. W. S. Caine, M.P., says:—

Sir,—In your issue of the 11th ult. you quote the telegram from the *Times* Calcutta correspondent concerning the reply of the Indian Government to the despatch of the Secretary of State for India on the adverse vote of Parliament on their excise policy. I trust those who are watching the controversy which Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., and I are conducting with the Goverment of India, with regard to their liquor law administration, will not allow themselves to be affected by a telegram quoting one or two sentences only out of a blue-book of 400 pages. I have moved for a Parliamentary return of all the correspondence, as well as the report itself, which will shortly be laid on the table of the House, and I await its appearance with equanimity so far as our case against the Government is concerned. It is significant enough that it requires a blue-book of 400 pages to demolish our plain and straightforward charges; but this is a very old trick of the Indian Government, who love to mystify the British public by hundreds of pages of difficult and often unintelligible statistics, interleaved with short psalms of praise (doubtless well deserved) to the pious intentions of commissioners and collectors generally. Perhaps you will allow me to address your readers at greater length when I am in possession of this portentous despatch of "400 printed pages."

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THE ARMY.

THE following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—

Lieut. G. P. Brazier-Creagh, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-camp, vice Major F. T. R. Hamilton, who has vacated the appointment.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—

Major A. G. Tidy, North Lancashire Regt., to be a garrison instructor in India, vice Major G. Poignand, who has vacated the appointment.

Major R. C. B. Lawrence, 1st Dragoon Guards, district staff officer, second class, to be a district staff officer, first class, Bengal Establishment, vice Major N. P. O'Gorman, whose tour of Staff service has expired.

Capt. F. C. Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a district staff officer, second class, Bengal Establishment, vice Major Lawrence.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major Cecil William Esmonde Murphy to retire on ret. pay.

Capt. Arthur Sankey retires from the service with a gratuity.

Major Henry Knight, from the Seconded List, to be Major upon the establishment.

Major Lewis Edmund Coker, from the Seconded List, to be Major upon the establishment.

Lieut. Melville Walker, Bombay Arsenal, upon the Seconded List, to be Captain with seniority next to and below Captain B. F. Drake.

Lieut. the Hon. Ranulph Edward Montagu Mostyn, to be Captain in succession to Major J. W. Hawkins, student at the Staff College on the Indian Establishment.

The following officers are placed upon the Seconded List:—Capt. Landon Dealtry Jackson, for service with the Colonial Forces; Capt. William Elliot, for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; Capt. Arthur Handley, for services as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; and Capt. William Moore-Lane, for services as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces.

Frank Brown, gen., to be qr.-mr., with the honorary rank of Lieut. for service as an Inspector of Ordnance Machinery.

Lieut. C. Barrington Balfour, Scots Guards, resigns his commission.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Irish Regiment—Lieut. James D. O'Connell resigns his commission,

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Capt. Herbert R. Feilden, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on ret. pay.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Major J. Miller Gordon retires on ret. pay.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt) Lieut.-Col. and Col. Edwin G. Fenn, having completed six years' service as regimental lieut-col., has been placed on half-pay.

The Border Regiment—Lieut. David J. Welsh has been seconded for service as Adj of the Moulmein Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The Royal Sussex Regiment—Capt. W. D. J. Pollard, from the Dorsetshire Regt., to be capt, vice E. G. Todd-Thornton, who exchanges.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Capt. F. G. Todd-Thornton, from the Royal Sussex Regt., to be Capt vice W. D. J. Pollard, who exchanges.

The Welsh Regiment—Capt. W. Hunt retires from the service, receiving a gratuity. Lieut. E. G. Wynyard, D.O.S., from the Kings' (Liverpool) Regt., to be Capt. vice P. W. Hunt.

The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)—Major and Col. Charles E. Knox to be Lieut.-Col., vice G. N. Atkinson, dec.; Superny. Major Pulteney H. Murray, to be Major, vice Col. C. E. Knox; Capt. William R. B. Peyton has been seconded for service as an Adj. of Auxiliary Forces; Capt. William Hotham, about to be appointed to the Militia, retires on ret. pay; Lieut. Frederick Lionel Banon to be Capt., vice W. R. B. Peyton, seconded.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex) Regiment—Major Cockburn Forte retires on ret. pay; Major Herbert M. Williams retires on ret. pay; Capt. A. Graham Schuyler retires from the service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Qr.-mr. and Hon Capt. Thomas Wood retires on ret. pay.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Brevet Col. Charles Holled Smith, from supernumerary Major, to be Major, vice G. L. M'L. Farmer, prom.; Lieut. William A. H Beach to be Capt., in succession to Major and Brevet Col. C H Smith, who holds an extra-regtl. appointment; Second Lieut. H. W. Christian to be Lieut., vice W A H Beach; Gentleman Cadet Norman Lord, from the Royal Military College, to be second Lieut., vice H. W. Christian.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire) Regiment—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Thomas F. Todd retires on ret. pay; Lieut. Walter L. Rocke has been seconded for service with the Egyptian Amry.

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)—Lieut. Arthur L. Caldwell has been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The York and Lancaster Regiment—Capt. Walter G. Gray retires from the service, receiving a gratuity; Lieut. Charles William B. Farrant, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers to be Capt. vice W G Gray.

The Gordon Highlanders Second Lieut Cecil A Walker-Leigh has been seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—Lieut. Richard N. Rycroft resigns his commission; Gentleman Cadet George Handcock Thesiger, from the Royal Military College, to be second Lieut. in succession to Lieut. R. N. Rycroft.

The West India Regiment—Lieut. Ernest F. Lake resigns his commission.

STAFF.

Major-Gen. Sir D. C. Drury-Lowe, K.C.B., to be Inspgen. of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland.

Capt. J. F. Burn-Murdoch, 1st Dragoons, to be a Brig.-Major of cavalry.

Col. J. E. D. Hill (now an Assist. Adj.-Gen.) from Lieut.-Col, half-pay, to be a Col on the Staff, (which appointment is substituted for that of Major-Gen. on the Staff, commanding the troops in the West Indies), and to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army, with the temporary rank of Major-Gen. while so employed.

Col. T. P. White, from Lieut-Col., half-pay, Royal Engs., to be a Col. on the Staff for Royal Engs., and to have the substantive rank of Col. in the Army, vice Lieut.-Col. and Col. E. D. Malcolm, C. B., half-pay, Royal Engs whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Col. Sir W. F. Butler, K. C. B., now an Assist. Adj.-Gen. to be a Col. on the Staff, to command the garrison at Alexandria, and to have the local rank of Brig.-Gen while so employed, vice Major.-Gen. R. H. Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, who has vacated that appointment.

Lieut-Col. and Col. Sir J. Browne, K. C. S. I., C.B., R.E., to be qr.-mr.-gen. in India, and to have the local rank of Major-Gen. while so employed.

Lieut. J. D. Hunt, the Highland Light Inf., from Lieut-instructor to be a Capt-instructor, vice Capt. T. M. Bagnall, the East Yorkshire Regt., who has been appointed a district inspector of musketry.

Lieut. H. P. De la Bere, the Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a Lieut-instructor, vice Lieut. J. D. Hunt, the Highland Light Inf.

MEDICAL STAFF.

Brig.-Surg. Joseph Fleming, M. D., F. R. C. S., Edinburg, retires upon ret. pay.

Surg. Hartwell Woodhouse James retires on temporary half-pay, on account of ill-health.

The following Surgeons, on probation, to be Surgs. ranking as Capts:— Mathew Louis Hughes, William Thomas Mould, Alfred James William Bewley, Charles Alfred Stone, M. D., Hardress James Waller, M. B., Herbert Edmond Winter, Samuel Guise Moores, Lewis Way.

HALF-PAY.

The following Majors, from the Royal Artillery, to be Lieut-Cols:—William Frederick de Hubbenet Curtis, Francis William James Barker, Charles Anglesea Empson.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Gen. Sir William Stirling-Hamilton, Bart. Royal (late Bengal) Art., to be placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Major-Gen. Thomas Nicholl, Royal (late Bengal) Art., on the Unemployed Supernumerory List, to be Lieut-Gen.

Major-Gen. Benjamin Lumsden Gordon, C. B., Royal (late Madras) Art., to be Lieut.Gen., vice Lieut-Gen. Sir William Stirling-Hamilton, Bart.

Major-Gen. Francis Fisher Hamilton, C. B., is placed on ret. pay.

Col. Thomas Porter Berthon, Royal (late Bombay) Art, to be Major-Gen., vice B. L. Gordon.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. W. C. Justice, C. M. G., half pay, to have the temporary rank of Major-Gen. while holding the appointment of Col. on the Staff at Jamaica.

The following Lieut.-Cols. to be Cols.:—Thomas Oliver Wingate, Bengal Staff Corps; George Alexander, Bengal Staff Corps; Evelyn Swinton Skinner, Madras Staff Corps; William Francis Prideaux, Bombay Staff Corps; Henry B. Hamilton, 24th Hussars; Robert W. Studdy, the Manchester Regt.

The following officers, Royal Art., retire upon ret. pay:—Lieut.-Col. and Col. John Henry Blackley; Lieut.-Col. William Lacy Hutchinson, half-pay; Lieut.-Col. Francis Roberts, half-pay; Major Henry Wykeham Brook Tunstall Haverfield, Major Alfred William Hanson, half-pay.

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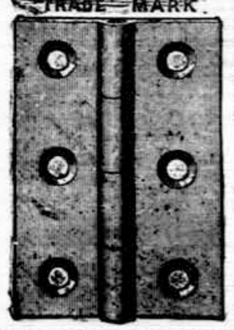

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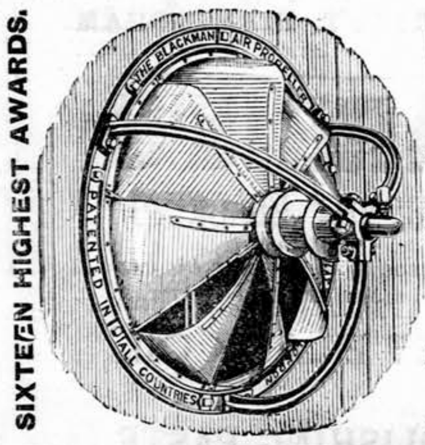

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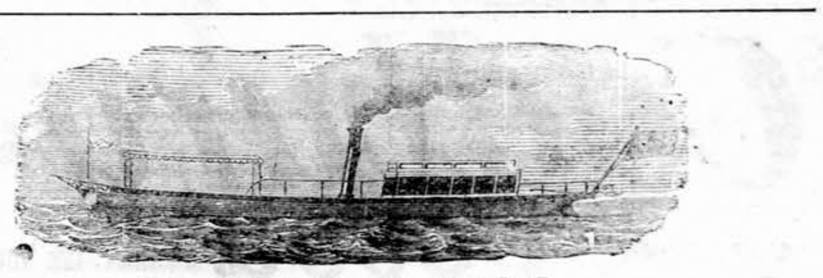

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